The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

138425

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular, Gents Roadster cycle complete. Price reduced to Rs. 192 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

...PPING.

... & O.
AND
...SH INDIA.

... INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,

...ASSENGER SERVICE

...LINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND ...ALLING AT MARSEILLES.

...rs are required to be in possession

...Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
...NGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
...INA ..		7,952
...NGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
...LEDONIA		7,622
...NGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
...RKUNDA		16,227
...NGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
...ALDERA ..		15,903
...EVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
...AISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
...EDONIA		7,622
...NGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
...RKUNDA		16,227
...EVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
...ALDERA ..		15,903
...ONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
...KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
...ELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
...HINA ..		7,952
...DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
...ALEDONIA		7,622
...ELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
...DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
...NARKUNDA		16,227
...DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
...NALDERA ..		15,903
...ELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
...KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
...DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
...CHINA ..		7,952
...DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
...CALEDONIA		7,622
...DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277

...uch steamers from China have limited ...dation for passengers from India

...ough steamers from Australia, have ...accommodation for passengers from India, ...cial reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
...st Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
...cond ..	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

...bay to Port Said and Plymouth.

...gust.	Steamer.	Tons.
...st	MORVADA ..	8,193
...Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
,,	MALOJA ..	8,303
...Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,253
...5		
...an.	MARINGA* ..	6,607
,,	A STEAMER* ..	
...eb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
...arch	MANDALA ..	8,246
,,	DOMALA ..	8,411
...April	MODASA ..	8,986
,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

...argo vessels only will not convey passengers

...O. SAILS BOMBAY TO ...COLOMBO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

...te.	Steam...	...Tons.	Connect-at Colombo for Australia with
... Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
... Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,600	MONGOLIA.
... Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
... 5			
...u Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
...ru Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,596	MALOJA
...th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
...th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

...O AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF ...TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, ... CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

...ate about.	Steamers.	Destination.
... Oct.	KAROA ..	Fast & S. Africa noon.
...t ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
...rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi 5 p. m.
...th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
...6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi. via Kathiawar

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kanuiyama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	360	285	180	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents (Shipping) Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.—20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	...	29,42,785
Reserve Fund	.....	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Calcutta	Kasur City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Nasik	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened. Interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 707.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Visnagar, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Dwarkaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal B. Kantawala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Mahavija Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and every description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Lega-Weot, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

APITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY
AT HOME
By a new handy machine called
"The HOMECHARGER"
Apply to:—
SOLE AGENTS,
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY, No. 1.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents:— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajpur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles
Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade R... Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CON... MANAGED BY IND...
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs JIVANLAL DASTUR ...
Secretaries ...
Telephone No. 12...

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bangal, India (Dep. 5.).

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but sti... you may have used them and go... benefit. This would seem to you ...
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations a... resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a c... cure for mental and ner... diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmac...
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of English and Gujarati Correspondence and Accounts for Calcutta; pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R141

WANTED—One CLERK, knowing correspondence, typewriting and Gujarati accounts, accustomed with motor accessories will be preferred. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Judge Building.
A R151

WANTED—Qualified SUPERVISORS for Buildings Mechanics and Engineers. Also a few Teachers. Apply with 3 annas stamps and particulars to Box No. 503A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R161

WANTED—Names and addresses of 25 SHORTHAND TYPISTS and 25 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS desirous of securing more remunerative posts. Apply Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R164

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MID-WIFE for Dharampur State. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to S. A. DESAI Chief Medical Officer, DHARAMPUR STATE. DHARAMPUR via Bulsar.
20684

WANTED—A competant WEAVING MAS[illegible] a middle sized weaving mill Experience in heavy size and [illegible]tial. Apply stating terms [illegible]estimonials. Only good man [illegible]ox No. 510, Advt. Dept., [illegible]e."
2081

[illegible]CUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE [illegible] HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA, offers short Post-graduate courses to practising Dentists. Apply for particulars to the PRINCIPAL.
A R40

WANTED—A BRITISHER DIPLOMA HOLDER of an English University and having wide experience of teaching students at home. Pay rupees twelve hundred per mensem, a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply at once in detail to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29786

LEARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE S. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

WANTED for German firms and their branches in India, should be to be obtained—Senior and competent ACCOUNTANTS, [illegible]D CLERKS, CASHIERS, SALESMEN, [illegible]LLING AGENTS, CLERKS knowing [illegible]nd Typewriting, Mercantile lines, [illegible]g, Insurance, Accounts, Correspondence, Import, Export, Customs Clearing, [illegible]atching, Filing and Warehousing. To [illegible]id disappointment apply sharp before the [illegible] October for full particulars with 5 annas [illegible]ps to EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Bombay No. 14.
R96

[illegible]UATIONS WANTED.

PARSI INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT (recently qualified) seeks APPOINTMENT as Chief Accountant or Assistant-Secretary to any big Firm, Company or Corporation locally. Will accept reasonable remuneration. Apply Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R160

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, a separate pacca built ground floor structure with attic as GODOWN, STOCK-ROOM, PRESS, WORKSHOP or for storing machinery, etc., from 1 November. Area about 184 sq. yds., Two entrances. Plinth 3 feet high. Clean and in clean locality. Can be used for Office also. Electric fittings, Sanitary arrangements. Terms moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C 11083

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—Small PLOT, 200 square yards, for Building Locality, Girgaon or Tardeo. Apply GOVINDRAO, C/o Captain Pagnis, Lamington Road, Bombay.
D R156

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

WANTED.—Good SECOND-HAND ENGINE, about 120 H.P., a Boiler to suit the same and a Chimney. Also 50 looms 50 to 60" B.S. Prices and particulars to Post Box No. 260, Bombay.
K R163

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest.

Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR's COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for the vacation classes in Specialised Banking, Commerce, Accountancy and Specialised Secretarial work Apollo Street.
M R162

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett. for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hand, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New BOX Standard Typewriters, 250 nibs, to be [illegible] offered for month only, for Rs. 280. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Genuine Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 9 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar Kashmir.
T R42

APPLES, sweet or French Pears, 11 lbs., post parcel Rs. 5/8. Ask dry fruit rates. LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY, RAWALPINDI. Tele. "Shadi."
T R166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have been appointed Sole Agents for Hickak Mfg., Co. Inc. of Rochester N. Y.; U.S.A.

DAWAR H. KAZI & CO.,
Head Office,
45, Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

Branches.
CAWNPORE & HYDERABAD (Deccan).
29th Sept. 1924.

DIVALI 1924.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DESRIE to notify their consumers that the amount of electrical energy available for Divali Illuminations is limited.

Applications for additional supply of electrical energy for the purpose of temporary illuminations will not be considered by the Company, unless received before noon on MONDAY, 6th October.

No additional illuminations will be allowed, under any conditions, unless sanction is granted by the Company.

C. C. FOWLER,
Deputy Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1924.
20816

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.

Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis,
Karla.
Or Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for the Chief Engineer's Office, who has sound experience of accounts and costing and of controlling staff. Pay Rs. 250-20-350. Applications to be made in writing to the undersigned by Monday 6th October, 1924.

N.D. KATRAK,
I.C.E., A.M. Inst., C. E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer,
B. I. Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
King's Circle, Matunga.
20819

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts and other sundry articles will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Compound of the Hong-Kong Mill premises situate at Chinchpogly Cross Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

For terms and other particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.,,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & COY.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th Sept. 1924.
20800

"HASTINGS BELTING."

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

WE beg to give notice that the BOMBAY AGENCY for the sale of "Hastings" Belting has been TRANSFERRED to our Bombay Office.

Large stocks in all sizes will be kept in Bombay so that immediate delivery can be given against orders.

Prices and all particulars will be furnished on application to:—

BIRKMYRE BROS.,
Amrat Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay,
Or
to our selling Agent:—
Mr. H. MOSLEY, at the same address.
BIRKMYRE BROS., 6, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA.
20808

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier Fort, on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
II. To declare a dividend.
III To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
V To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1924, to FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD.
Secretary,
Bombay, 26th Sept., 1924.
20817

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Hiccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisenfent column.

[illegible]ERING OILSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1900.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
19782

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be Sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in Tons.	Place of sale.	Date of Sale.
Coorg			
Sandalwood	400	Fraserpet	24-11-1924
Madras			
Sandalwood	200	Satyamangalam	2-12-1924
,,	318½	Tirupattur	6-12-1924
,,	126	Vellore	9-12-1924

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on S.I.R. Tirupattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on S.I.R.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Coorg Sales.—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.
Satyamangalam Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.
Tirupattur Sales.—District Forest Officer, West Vellore.
Vellore Sales.—District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

(Sd.) H. F. A. WOOD,
Conservator of Forests, V.C.
Coimbatore,
Dated, 24th Sept., 1924.
20782

WESTON
Electrical Measuring INSTRUMENTS
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
M. S. VERNAL & Co.
5, Council House St., Calcutta.
P. O. Box 2320. Phone No. 1265.
Telegrams "PORCUPINE."

TRA[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GI[illegible] registered under the I[illegible] at 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, [illegible]tive Trade-Marks which con[illegible] Brands or Labels affixed be[illegible] said Company.

The colouring of the said six [illegible] the said Company in such colour[illegible] require.

The said six respective Trade [illegible] matches manufactured and sold sol[illegible] Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the [illegible] been registered under the Indian Re[illegible] Assurances at Bombay under Nos. [illegible] of August, 1924, the 25th day of [illegible] of August, 1924, the 26th day of A[illegible] tively.

Any fraudulent imitation of t[illegible] any of them or other infringement [illegible] be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 20th day of Sep[illegible]

20807 Atto[illegible]

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL [illegible]

TENDERS for Works in the Constru[illegible] a 36" Water Drain to the E[illegible] B.B. & C.I. Railway Lines between M[illegible] and Parel will be received upto [illegible] (S.T.) on the 10th day of October 19[illegible]

Tenders should be addressed to the [illegible] pal Commissioner and should be deliv[illegible] the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., [illegible] be issued to any one deputed to receiv[illegible] by the Dy: Executive Engineer, D[illegible] who will, on application, give any furt[illegible] formation that may be required.

N. MAUGH[illegible]
Ag. Executive Eng[illegible]
Executive Engineer's Office
Bombay 30th Sept. 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that [illegible] cuent, Mr. DATTATRAYA [illegible] CHANDRA NAIK, has contracted to pu[illegible] the undermentioned property from Mr. [illegible] BHAI CHHOTALAL, who has purchased [illegible] said property at the auction sale thereof [illegible] at the instance of Mr. Virji Pers[illegible] mortgagee, and on account and at the r[illegible] Bhalalal Chhotalal and Nathalal Amth[illegible] the mortgagors by Messrs. Sorabji C[illegible] and Co., Auctioneers, on the 9th August [illegible] All persons having or claiming any right, [illegible] or interest, in or to the said property [illegible] any part thereof whether by way of in[illegible] ance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, [illegible] mortgage charge, lien or otherwise howsoe[illegible] are hereby required to make such claims [illegible] in writing to the undersigned at their offic[illegible] at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within [illegible] 14 days from this date, otherwise the sai[illegible] sale will be completed without reference to [illegible] any such claim and all such claims, if any [illegible] will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of th[illegible] Pension and tax tenure, containing by ad[illegible] measurement 1511 24/100 square yards o[illegible] thereabouts and registered by the Collecto[illegible] of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No[illegible] 307, Collectors New No. D/308, Old Survey [illegible] No. 572 and New Survey No. 7/7570, and [illegible] Cadastral City Survey No. 1436, together with [illegible] the tenement or building standing thereon [illegible] called formerly "Fitzroy Lodge" but now [illegible] "De Souza Lodge" assessed by the Municipa[illegible] lity of Bombay under D Ward No. 1229 and [illegible] Street Nos. 28-30, all which premises are [illegible] situate at and on the west side of the [illegible] Portuguese Church Street now known as [illegible] Charni Road in the City and Registration Sub[illegible] District of Bombay and are bounded, on or [illegible] towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid, [illegible] on or towards the west by the property of [illegible] Navabhai Bhawanishanker and Brothers, on [illegible] or towards the North by the property former[illegible]ly of Soraona Deiga called Elec Glassie and [illegible] now of Rehoorao Ramkrishna Soman and [illegible] Narayan Ramkrishna Soman and on or to[illegible]wards the south by St. Thomases Chapel and [illegible] School buildings and grounds.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1924.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20815

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

S.

& CO.

t. Fort.

F AMERICAN ARCO-
F YACHT COMPOSI-
URE, AND TYPEWRIT-
AND COPPER UTENSILS,

tructions from N.H. Moos Esqr.,
r appointed in the following suits
ENNETT AND CO., will on SA-
, the 4th October sell by Public
at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms:

No. 5124 of 1923 (Bayabai vs. Janabai).
and Copper Utensils benches, matres-
etc. P

Suit No. 2361 of 1921 (Khatoobai vs. Sara-
bai) Glass-door Cupboards, tables, chairs,
chest-drawers, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr. the Official Liquidator of G.F. Rossling and Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) furniture, writing tables, Typewriters, Roneo Duplicators, plan frames boards, tools etc.

By order of the Office concerned.

94 Tins American Arco-Enamel.
13 Tins Marine Iron Paints.
6 Tins Yacht Composition.

Furniture such as Glass-door Cupboards, Book-cases, writing tables, Cupboards chairs, revolving chairs etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS GARBUT HALL "AND "CHALET" AT MATHERAN.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2433 of 1923 Alibhai vs. Mohomedally and with the Consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtalla Sayani, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 26th October, 1924 sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Station, Matheran.

I—All that piece or parcel of ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement four acres and 15 gunthas and described and particularly denoted as No. 70 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba together with all the messuage dwelling house or Bungalow known as "Garbut Hall" which said premises are bounded on the East by the public road on the West by Government ground No. 140, on the North by lands No. 102 and 109 and on the South by Government land.

II—Chalet property—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba and Registration Sub-District of Karjat containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 31 gunthas described and particularly denoted as No. 22 in a certain Map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba together with all messuage dwelling house or Bungalow known as "Chalet" bounded on the East by Government ground, on the West by Government ground and Aman Lodge, on the North by Government ground and on the South by Government ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pocha and Co., Solicitors at Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct. 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, Great Western Building,

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY. AT MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT.

Messrs. BYREN AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 4th October 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Military Square Lane, Fort, the remaining goods and furniture of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new Mackenzie motor cycles, hot point stoves, kettles, large electric stoves, desk, show cases, stands, typewriters, office furniture; Roll Top table cupboards; lathe with E. motor E. kitchen stoves, Husan Polish.

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale the Eastern Electric Trading Co.

One Mackenzie Motor Cycle.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

Auction sale of highly polished teak black and mahoganised complete household furniture, dining table and chairs, side-board cabinets, writing table and book-cases, by Roberts rich tapestry lined Chesterfield suites roll top office tables, sewing machines Gramophone, clocks, electric fan and lamps plated-ware, ornaments etc.

On SUNDAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on 1st floor of the French Consulate Building Wodehouse Road,, opp. Station Colaba very valuable handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts, Deoji Wimbridge and others sliding dining table, fancy mirrored sideboards, ice-box glass-front, crockery, cupboard, full sized Chesterfield suite, Jacobian folding teapoys, drawing room suite in 10 pieces of sofas and chairs, Roberts cabinets, and Show cases mirror and panelled almyrahs dressing and washing tables clothe and gown presses, low arm chairs, hatstands, store and meatsafe, cupboards, best plated glass and crockeryware etc.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Oct. 1924.

H COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 343 of 1924.

JI CHAMPSEY, a firm, of ay Piece Goods Merchants carz on business at Champa Gulwithout the Fort of Bom- ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

I ABDUL REHMAN HAJI HASAN and SONS, a firm, lately carring on business in piecegoods, etc. Attar Gulley, Chhas Mohalla ar Bhendy Bazar in Bombay. Defendants

HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI HASand SONS, Defendants abovenamed.

MAIL ABDUL REHMAN, a partner Defendant Firm abovenamed.

NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you ver the sum of Rs. 4,221-8-9 interest and d this suit will be heard and disposed 4th November 1924, as a short cause, are summoned to appear at 11-15 o'clock on the said date in person or by advoe duly instructed and to produce your witnesses and documents on which you intend to ely at the same time.

Also take notice that in default of your appearance as aforesaid on 4th November, 1924 this suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th September 1924.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustamji and Devidas.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay.

20818

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The belowmentioned immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction at Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO'S SALE ROOM, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALANPUR, NEAR SALANPURA GATE, NIZAMPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner appointed under Consent Decree in Suit No. 496 of 1918, Akberali versus Kulsambai, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property situate at Palanpur at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Offers in sealed packets for the purchase of the said immoveable property will be received from intending purchasers who may be unable to attend the sale either in person or by Agent and the same will be treated as bids at the Auction Sale.

No offers will be considered unless the same are accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the bid offered.

Offers in sealed packets should be submitted to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner herein appointed on or before the 3rd day of October 1924.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the State of Tyeballi Ebrahimji admeasuring 83.1/3 square yards situate at Palanpur, Nizampura Street, near Salanpura Gate, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the Nizampura Street and a Gully, on the West by a Gully on the North by the property of Ebrahimji Jivaji and on the South by the property of Borah Sheik Abdul Kader Mulla Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1924.

AMUSEMENT

West-End C

TO-NIGHT—THIS WE
A FIRST NATIONAL ATT
"THE BRANDED W
7 Reels—featuring the popular
NORMA TALMA
Directed by Albert Parker from Oliver D. Bailey
"Branded"—Adapted by Anita Loos
CAN A GIRL OUTLIVE THE SHAME OF HER
The Programme includes the Internati
To-night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.
West-End Cin
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

KING SOLOMON

once wisely remarked——
"Give a woman what she wants
When she wants it,—
and she won't want it."

SEE—
How a Modern American girl lived and craved for
—EXCITEMENT—
but was pretty soon tired, when her Romantic Lover and Husband gave her the "EXCITEMENT."

"THE EXCITEMENT"
featuring the Charming
MISS LAURA LA PLANTE
A Universal Special Attraction
Full of Fast Action—Fun & Frolic
Also the Latest International News and
A Special Animal Comedy.
3 Shows Daily Commencing—6-30, 8- and 10.
Popular Prices including Tax—
Rs. 1-8— 1-4As. 12—9—6 and 3
Bombay's new palatial picture house.
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

PLEASE
MAKE NO APPOINTMENTS
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
NEXT WEEK
WITH
MAE MARSH
in A Gold—Star Picture
with An All—Star Cast
AT
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
Nothing More
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
"KALA—NAG"
or
THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE
Daily four shows:—5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Extra show on Saturday, and Sunday at 3 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

PATHE-
ROYAL—OPE
TO-NIGHT
MAE M
IN
"PADDY-TH
BEST-THI
A delightful film version
story by Gertrude Page.
perfect "Paddy" and you
performance justifies the
earned. A fascinating plot
and set midst the superb
Ireland have gained this
of being the high water mark
production.
PATHE GAZE
WORLD'S NEWS
PICTURES.
FELIX TR
FOR TREASU
Prices:
2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re
Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPE
THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30
1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p. m.
"MARY REGAN"
With ANITA STEWART.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"
With MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
From ANTHONY HOPE'S NOVEL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
SHOWING THIS WEEK
Saraswati Film Co's
SATI SARDARBA.
Time: Week days Begin at 5 p. m.
Sat. Sun. Holiday Begin at 3 p.m.
USUAL RATES.

MEDICAL MEN
ARO VARSON
(S. O. P. O. A. S.) 6 (1, 2, 3)
For the treatment of
SYPHILIS
Sole Agents:
M. FRIENDS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
Particulars from Bombay Agents
T. M. THAKORE & Co.,
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY 1.

N AND TIDES

GH WATER

Day	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Soil.
Tu. Sep. 30	h. m. 11 58	ft. in. 28 10
Oct.		
W. 1	0 31	29 2
Th. 2	12 34	28 7
F. 3	1 12	29 1
Sat. 4	13 12	28 1
Sun. 5	13 58	28 7
M. 6	14 53	27 3
	15 56	26 9
	16 56	26 5
	17 41	27 1
	18 5	27 5
	18 4	26 3
	17 4	24 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th September 1924 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Bissar has had 2.31" of rain and Delhi 3.0". Skies are mostly clear and the air is cooler than usual. Temperature was considerably lower than usual, in the north and east of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderate to heavily clouded over the northern and eastern districts and cloudy or partly cloudy elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess somewhere and generally in excess in the west of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in the latter area; the minimum was higher than usual at Allahabad and lower at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 1.60 of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in upper Sind and at Mount Abu and locally in excess elsewhere in Rajputana. Temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Skies are generally clouded over Cutch and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Surat and Ahmedabad. Temperature is almost normal except at Ahmedabad where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in general in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudy. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Sholapur and in slight excess at Satara and Belgaum. Temperature was lower than usual in the division.

The Madras Deccan.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudy. Humidity is in excess in the Bay [illegible] and in slight excess in the interior. Temperature was lower than usual in the division.

The Carnatic.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudy. Humidity is in excess in the Bay [illegible] and in slight excess in the interior. Temperature was lower than usual in the division.

The following matches played

The First Div

and S

Third D

…y, Sept. 30

…st At 6 p.m.
…1-0 23-11-6
…3-0 23-13-6

…bay, Sept 30

…owest At 6 m
…80-9-0 80 11-0
…80-15-0 81-0-0

EXCHANGE.

SECURITIES.

… Bombay, Sept 30.
…nt Paper Rs. 64/3.
… Loan Rs. 85.
…due 1929-47 Rs. 92/12.
… 1933 Rs. 97.
…e 1945-55 Rs. 96/14.
…1925 Rs. 102/8.
…1928 Rs. 103/6.
…he 1927 Rs. 100/7.
…e 1930 Rs. 102/4.
…e 1932 Rs. 103/4.
… Development Loan due
…ust due 1974 Rs. 74.
…ust due 1930 Rs. 100.
…al due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
…bal due 1929-49 Rs. 99.
…ement Trust due 1974 Rs.

SHARES.

… Bombay, Sept 30.
…irly steady. The following
…tes:—

BANKS.

… India 80. Central Bank 24
…k 83.

…TTON MILLS.

…475. Bombay Cotton 577/8.
…821/4 Bradbury 570 Century
… 563/12, Colaba Land 180
…cent 273/12, Dawn 668, Edw.
…zulbhoy 930, Finlay 740, F.
…70 Gokak 111/4 Ind Bleach-
… Maiwa 422/8, Jamshed Mfg.
…nd 182/8, Kohinoor 1,400
…n 4,760 Madhowji 830.
…60, M. Petit 2 850, Meyer
…Morarji 3,000, New Great 430
… Pabani 385, Pearls 602/12,
… Simplex 295, Swan 1 000, Swa-
…ta Mill 220 and Vishnu Cotton

…MISCELLANEOUS.

… B. Burma 318/12, B. Burma N
… Burma Pet. 5/13, Bombay Tram-
… Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8
…ii Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 180, New India
…D. Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron Ord. 14
…Tata Iron Defd. 60, Tata Hydro 738/12, Scin-
…dia Steam 8/7.

London, Sept. 29.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £19 3/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £132

National Bank of India, Ltd. £43

Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16

P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. 10 3/4

…STOC…
…Lon…
…4 per cent …
…4 per cent. £…
…er cent 1929/47 …
… £77 11/16
… per cent £101 1/4
…er cent £108 1/4
…cent £57½
… per cent £46½
… per cent (Sterling Loan)

…3 per cent £54 7/8

…ON CONTINENTAL
…CENTRES.
…DDLE QUOTATIONS

	16.76
	31.63
	11.54
	24.90
	149.50

New York, Sept. 29.

… Bills 44512

London, Sept. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 8510
Exchange on London in Germany 18,730,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10192

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 7/8 for January.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/4.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15 2/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/11.
Bar gold forward Rs. 11/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/13/6.
Bar silver ready R… 80/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/15.

London, Sept. 29.

Bar gold ready s. 92/8.
Silver ready d. 35 2.
Silver forward d. 35 2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm with rising tendency. India and China bought.

…in other directions orders are difficult to attract.

Best Admiralty large rules quietly firm at 28s., 28s. 6d., and supplies of this class remain restricted. Seconds are offering freely at 26s., 26s. 6d., with resellers offering supplies at 25s. 6d. Dry qualities are … more pits closing through lack … Monmouthshire Black Vein … trade at 25s. 6d. … with … weakening to 24… 6d. … wanted and buyers can … their own terms. All … nt and weak, best smiths … unkers 15s., and cargo … s. 6d. … qualities are active … furnace for export … 50s. and 30s. res… … ntinues idle and

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 30.

To-day Reuter reported 38 to 44 points up at New York futures. The market advanced on Scott covering and speculative and Commission Houses buying on reports of unfavourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 10 points lower. The market declined on hedge selling.

Messrs. Chrisar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden & Co. came under date 29th instant as under:—

"Renewed demand on heavy rains in Eastern and Central belts. Sellers cautious."

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 29th instant (2 p.m.) as under:—

"Market may be sustained previous to next Bureau but unless early frost, think present prices a sale."

In response to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 482 i.e. Rs. 9½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 478½. Our buying by brokers and shroffs the values improved to Rs. 482 but again gave way to Rs. 480½ on scattered selling. Around this level one Japanese House and a prominent Indore operator bought lifting the values to Rs. 485 and the market closed at Rs. 484. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 482½ and closed at Rs. 484 on buying by a Japanese firm.

Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 456½ and declined to Rs. 454½ on prominent shroffs selling. Again improving to Rs. 461 on Commission Houses buying the market closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 450 and declining to Rs. 448½ on general selling closed steady at Rs. 455 on Commission Houses buying. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 413.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M
Bombay, September 30.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	484
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	..	414
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan.	..	460 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	455

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION
Bombay, September 30.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	482
„ „ Bengal Dec.-January	..	412
Fine Oomra .. Dec.-Jan.	..	459
„ „ .. March	..	453

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

30th September 1924

Liverpool Market 29th September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since previous close.
25 40	Oct.	25.30—10	25.80+40	25.80+40	
24.50	Dec.			24.90+40	
24.90	Jan.		24.96+46	24.91+41	
24.75	Mar.			25.15+40	
25.02	May.			25 30+38	

Telegraphic market advices:—Commission houses buying, speculative buying and short covering on bad weather. October highest 26.05 (2.43 p.m.) lowest 25.30 (at the opening), range .75 points.

Liverpool Market 29th September 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
14.38	Oct.	13.97—41	13 95—43	14.28	—10
14.24	Jan.	13.86—38	13 83—41	14.15	—09
14.26	Mar.			14.15	—10
14.27	May.			14.17	—10
14.09	July.			14.00	—09
Egyptian					
20.20	Nov.			20.20	..
19.30	Jan			19 30	..

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 150,000.

(2) Market advanced on short covering. Frost predicted Oklahoma and Arkansas. Rains on the east. American cotton Associa on 55 per cent crop 11,905,000. American cross rate 4.46

(3) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Estimate Texas condition 50 per cent or lower. Looks to me like 'North and Central had fully half theirs picked, and owing very small bolls and poor stands crop little shorter than expected. Still think Texas will make four million minimum. Much depends on the weather, what maximum will be."

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Sept. 29.

Futures at New York.	
October	25.80 plus .40
January	24.90 „ .40
March	25.15 „ .40
May	25.40 „ .40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

October	13.96 —.42
December	13.18 —.45
January	13.78 —.46
March	13.80 —.46
May	13.83 —.44
July	13.65 —.44
Egyptians:—	
November	19.60 —.60
January	18.90 —.40
March	18.55 —.45
May	18.38 —.50

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Closing Prices:—	
September	14.55 —13
October	14.28 —10
November	14.14 —10
December	14.13 —10
January	14.15 —09
February	14.15 —09
March	14.16 —10
April	14.16 —09
May	
June	
July	

Tone:—Stea…

LIVERPOOL

Cotton Delivery Mi…
Liverpool.
October
January
March
May

ADDITIONAL QUOTATI…
Liverpool, …

M. G. Bengal Good	
M. G. Bengal Fully Good	
M. G. Bengal Fine	
No. 1 Oomra Good	1…
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	11…
No. 1 Oomra Fine	12.05
M. G. Broach Good	11.25
M. G. Broach Fully Good	11.65
M. G. Broach Fine	12.05
M. G. Scinde Good	10.75
M. G. Scinde Fully Good	11.15
M. G. Scinde Fine	11.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Closing Prices:— unchanged

September	23.20
October	21.90
November	20.20
December	19.60 plus 05
January	19.30
February	19.15
March	19.00
April	10.90 —05
May	18.80 —08
June	18.73 —08
July	18.65 —08

COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 29.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 14.39d fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sikellaridis 24.75d

New York 11. a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.72
January	24.90
March	25.12
New York Noon Call	
October	25.64
January	24.79
March	25.04
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	24.64
January	24.71

AMERICAN MARKETS
New York, Sept. 29.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 80,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 21,000
Day's Exports to Continent 29,000
Futures at New York.

October	25.80 plus .40
January	24.90 „ .40
March	25.18 „ .40
May	25.40 „ .40
Spot Cotton at New York	26.10 „ .40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.90 „ .40
Futures at New Orleans	
October	24.79 „ .38
January	24.81 „ .39

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 3/4
Silver—Foreign mined 70

WHEAT
London, Sept. 29.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 59/6

Barletta Russo —64 lbs. Sept./Oct. sellers 58/3

Australian Sept./Oct. sellers 61/6

Karachi Barley Sept./Oct sellers 45

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C. I. F. Sept./Oct. paid buyers 60/6

Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sept./Oct. buyers 59/6

Pop…
Grou…
Mowra…
Barley
Castorsee…
Cotton See…
Delivery …
Forward …
Wheat, May.
Wheat, Sept
Linseed, May
Linseed, Sept.
Groundnuts D/J …
Gujarat Castor Seed A…
Teciseed G…ut 95/15 D…
Cotton Seed D/J
Gujart Castorseed Vaishakh…

LINSEED.
Lond…
Linseed Calcutta Pure B…
/Oct. buyers 23
Linseed Tone:—Firm—but …
doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked …
Months Oct./Dec. done and sell…
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot …
etc. Jan/April buyers 41/6.

London, Sep…
Business was done to-day in …
Bombay afloat at £23. 11. 3. and for …
/Oct. shipment to Hull at £23 5/8 …
in Linseed La Plata Argentine for …
ment to Rotterdam and Antwerp, Sep…
Oct., at £21. 8. 9. In Rapeseed Ferozep…
Real Bold for Sept./Oct. shipment …
Rotterdam at £22 1/8. In Castorse…
Bombay 3 per cent for Sept./Oct. shipme…
to Genoa at £29 1/4. In Wheat, Carg…
Australian for Jan. shipment at 61/6 a…
in Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Oct…
Nov. shipment at 60/6.
Linseed, Firm. Cottonseed, Quiet, …
seed Oil, Quiet. Wheat, firm. Rice Quie…
London, Sept. 2…
Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm …
dearer and little doing. Closed for S…
Oct. shipment sellers at £21 3/8.
Cottonseed Bombay closed firm for Se…
Oct. sellers at £11 3/8
Castorseed Bombay for Se…
/Oct. /sellers 31 1/4

JAVA SUGAR
London, Sept. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct. /Dec. sellers 22/3
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan. /March sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June /July sellers 20/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan. March sellers 22/8
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan. /March. sellers 22/8
Tone:—Very quiet—no demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

To-day Ready and Forward prices as well are unaltered around yesterday's closing levels

(Continued on page 8.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 30

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	470	..	475
Bombay Cotton ex-divi. ..	580	..	577-8
Bombay Dyeing	825-17-8-23-12	20-827-8	25-820
Century	411 4-8-12-16-4	421-4	20-418-12
Nagpur	560-57-8-62-8	60-555	65-562-8
Colaba	176-4	176-4	76-4-175
Crescent ex-divi	270-65	267	67-8-272-8
Indore ex divi	417-8-22-8	21-4-426 4	25-420
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	430-25 32-8	30-437-8	35-432-8
Pearl ex-divi	602-8-625 600	59-8-12	6 4--601-4
Phoenix ex-divi.	555	..	555
Bharucha	147-8	..	118 12
Simplex	292-8-90-95	295	293-12
Swan ex-divi.	1000	..	1000
Swadesh	620-2-8-25-50	640	610
Pabni ex-divi.	375	..	385
Fazal ex-divi.	957-8-60-55	955	955
Mathuradas	240	..	260
Tata Mill	220	..	220
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore ex-divi.	120	..	120
Madhavji	310-20-27-8	30-327-8	328 12
Finlay ex-divi.	730	..	740
Gokak	110	..	110
Edward Sassoon	200	..	200
Meyer Sassoon	140	..	142-8
Alcock	190	..	185
Bombay Burma Old ..	316-4	..	318-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	84-6	..	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	..	70
Bundi Cement	10-8	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	20-12	..	27-12
Indian Cement	53-12	..	53-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-8	..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	62-8-58-12	58-12	57-8

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING. 1ST DAY.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday Oct 4.)

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Eve's Knight of Clonmel.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. A M Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Vernon's Unruly.
Mr. R R S's Wasp and Rabalto.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr J C Galstaun's Gaurisanker.
Mr. J. C Galstaun's Light Jester
Mr A M Khairaz's Risen Again.
Mr. Heath's Magical.
Mr A H Shushtary's Discobolus.
H H Manaraja of Kolhapur's Piccolo.
Mr and Mrs. G Wesche Dart's On Leave.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Hatchford.
Mr. C N Wadia's French Briar.
Mr. F M Garda's Allington.

THE BRIGHTON STAKES. Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mrs S F H Pereira's Dalkester.
Mr. Eve's Suryakumari.
Mr R R S.'s Aspasia.
Mr. J N De Souza's Presto.
Mr T M Goculdas' Ojira.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser Girl.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
Mr R H Gahagan's La Bella Frusquin.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Grand Excel and Stormont
Mr. F. M. Garda's Bell's Life.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr Dara Cowasji's Zea.
Messrs S C Petit and D S Setna's Coxcomb.
Messrs. A E Ephraums and Sam's Golden Tor.
Mrs S F H Perera's Dalkester.
Mr. Eve's Volsure.
Mr S M Kanji's Pin Money.
Mr Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr. Frank's Ermite.
Messrs M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr J C Galstaun's Gilray.
Mr. Kelso's Dollarina and Irrigate.
Mr. R R S.'s Aspasia, and Fun of the Fayre.
Captain J B Browne's Corisande.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Nikolaki.
Mr. Heath's Island Lord and Blackwater.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Magical Mike, Dephnis' and Arrowy.
Mr. G. D Shuttleworth's Cylvern.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore I.
Mr. R H Gahagan's La Belle Frusquin.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Harmony.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Flutter Fly.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Stormont.
Mr. C N Wadia's Madelina.
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
Mr. Rustom Roman's Milk Maid.
Mr F M Garda's Bell's Life.
Mr J H Currie's Cookie.
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's Ila's Fancy.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Aspandier.
Mr R L Colasco's Swari.
Mr J A Wadia's Bugler.
Mr A Khan's Sea Spray.
Mr M B Wacha's Alma.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Taj.
Messrs. M. Shaffi and Syed Mustapha's Golshan.
Mr. N E Patel's Witness.
Mr Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr D N Zodge's Rector.
Mr. D J Mahomed's Chasub.
Mr Vithalshah's Sanderson.
Mr. Eve's Rinaz and Summit.
Messrs. S Mahalla and E Kadum's All Clear.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Faras.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Anwar.
Messrs. K H Contractor and H Hassanally's Honeysuckle.
Mr Shaikh Esmail Mahomed's Dildhar.
Mr A R Taha's Tamaran.
Mr R H Gahagan's Sammy.
Mr N H Sharaballi's Naxi.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Maxim.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's Watee.
Mr M M Talib's Anderin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Amrin, Zubeir, Lucky Prince, and Young Takreet.
Messrs Noble and J D Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Messrs S R A Wahab and D Andrade's Lahore.
Mr S R A Wahab's Zuggar and Latiff.
Messrs. A M Shamland and A S. Fezi's Palceface.
Mr Mark's Square.
Mr K Hoosain's Pauladina.
Aga Cumberally's Eshel.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Farook Beg.
Mr D H Cassum's Shahabad
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and N. E. Patel's Daas.
Mr. Qubber Mahomed's Bhavnagar.
Messrs. Sion Minishi and Alwan bin Selman's Sooroor.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's Muzved.

THE ALANDI PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. N E Patel's Silver Cloud.
Mr. M Ali Asker's Arab Knight.
Mr. Eve's Baktavar.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.
Mr T M Goculdas' Mighty.
Mr. Heath's Zaidan.
Mr. Heath's Dirrah.
Mr. Shaik Esmail Mahomed's Arman.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Arthur.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Hishan.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Forfeit.
Mr. E Kadum's Andolis
Messrs. S B Irani and B J Irani's Delyar Jung.

THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP. Distance 1½ Miles.

Col. Gordon Gill's Vlinger.
Captain R S King's Rare Sport.
Mr. S Basheer Ali's Black Peter.
Mr. A B Setna's The Lily.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bathurst.
Mr I B Torquato's Ludo.
Mr. L Kedia's Expectant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme of Indian music provided by the Karnatak Amateurs, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F V. Wave length 387 metres.

1. Mr. Ganesh—Rag: Yaman—"Yeki Chaturanga Rasaguna."
2. Mr. Venugopal—Rag: Multani—"Sundera Surajanuva."
3. Mr. Ganesh—Rag: Bimpalas—"Bijake Gowlana Bande Aye."
4. Mr. Venugopal—Rag: Kanada—"Hi Jathi Kusuma Sama Komala."
5. Mr. Ganesh—Rag: Jivanmuri—"Hari Guna Gavatha."
6. Mr. Venugopal—Rag: Bhairavi—"Mayi Saraswati Sharada."

NEXT SATURDAY RACE !

RECOUP YOUR LOSSES.

GET

PROFESSOR'S TIP-CARD AT RS. 25.

Available on RACE-DAYS only, after 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

in Room No. 37, POONA HOTEL, Poona.

(Last Race-Selections were for WIN:—The Knut, Catchup, Khundil, Crab Apple, Chummy and Mehir; also 10 PLACE-Horses:—Mystery, Jovial, Irrigate, Shahzada, Tipperary, Ganimede, Nicety, Martenora, Scandalous and Amin.)

20809

NEW CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

WELCOME TO MR. S.S. RANGNEKAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. Frank Oliviera, took his seat in the presence of a large number of barristers and pleaders who had assembled in the Court to welcome him. Mr. Sorab Kapadia, speaking on behalf of the pleaders practising in the Police Courts, said that Mr. Rangnekar had been one of them for a considerable time, and had had varied experience of the work in Police Courts. They were confident that he would be able to discharge his responsible and onerous duties to the complete satisfaction of the people coming to that Court. The Bar, Mr. Kapadia said, expected only one thing from the Bench and it was this. The Goddess of Justice had two hands and the Bar considered the right hand as representing the Magistrate, and the left hand as representing the Bar. Without the co-operation between the two, the poor Goddess would be in a sad predicament Mr. Kapadia fervently hoped that there would be the utmost co-operation between the Bench and the Bar as long as Mr. Rangnekar presided in the Court.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji then spoke on behalf of the barristers practising in the Courts He said the barristers, welcomed Mr. Rangnekar, especially as he was the first Indian to hold that responsible office. Mr. Rangnekar was no stranger to them and he was therefore all the more welcome. Having had experience of all the Courts as a member of the Bar, Mr. Rangnekar would be an acquisition to the Bench. Mr. Vicaji was confident that the relations between the Bar and the Bench would continue to be cordial.

Mr. Rangnekar in reply sincerely thanked the members of the Bar for the welcome given him. Nobody realised more than he did that the duties he had to discharge were very responsible and onerous, but he had not the least doubt that if he received that co-operation from the Bar to which he was entitled he would be able to discharge those duties fairly and satisfactorily. It was likely that at times Bench and Bar might not agree but so long as both of them continued to discharge their duties to the best of their ability—they as fearless advocates of their clients and he as a conscientious magistrates they need fear no disagreement He was glad that he did not come to them as a stranger, but as a friend. Shortly after he began practising in 1904, he remembered having to appear in criminal cases before no less a distinguished magistrate than Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastoor, the father of one of his worthy colleagues. He thought they would agree with him that the Bar had not had a more distinguished magistrate and accepted the office with the knowledge of their friendship and in the hope that he would come up, if not fully, at least in a large measure to the expectations which they and those who had called him to that responsible office might have entertained.

DR. ANNIE BESANT, P. T. S.

The Jubilee of whose public career will be celebrated to-day in Bombay.

MRS. BESANT IN BOMBAY.

Mrs. Annie Besant arrived from Delhi yesterday. She was met by Mr. Rattansey D. Morarji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and other theosophists and members of the National Home Rule League. Mrs. Besant stays in Mount Pleasant Road. The political Conference scheduled for Bombay this week, will not be held owing to the Delhi negotiations.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

A TWO GOAL DRAW.

The Civil v. Military engagement on Tuesday evening was a tame affair and resulted in a draw the score being two goals each. A late start was made and play for some time was of a scrappy nature. The Civilians scored through Lindop after five minutes. The Military were constantly getting away. Half way in the first period Davis scored the equaliser. The Military men had the better of exchanges in the latter moiety and Thompson soon added a second goal. The Civil forwards were not easily kept back and Court was responsible for the drawing goal.

The teams were:—

Military:—Roberts; Day and Williams; Brooks, Babbage and Bunyan; Norton, Thompson, McHale, Davis and Mitten.

Civil:—Edwards; Gabriel and Gardiner; Rogers, Lowry and Hillman; Gillespie, Ford, Court, Lindop and Ridyard.

Referee:—Mr. W. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S FINAL AT 5-30.

Royal Scots v Mtddlesex.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

PRINCIPAL MCKENZIE'S EVIDENCE.

The University Reform Committee met on Tuesday evening. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, presiding, when the Rev. Joun McKenzie Principal of Wilson College, gave evidence.

Mr. McKenzie said in the determination of the nature of an education in Arts utilitarian considerations should be secondary to those of culture. The product should be not men and women who had acquired certain practical aptitudes, but men and women with hearts so trained that they were likely to be serviceable to the community in different ways, bringing into all their work a practical wisdom and a high sense of honour, which were the proper fruits of a liberal education. The following were a few of the causes that had prevented the full realisation of these ends: (1) The cleavages in Indian society, from the social and economic points of view. While in other countries university culture has to some extent permeated the life of the community, great sections of the community in India remained untouched by it. This was due to deep-lying social causes. (2) There was the poverty of the students, which compelled them to look at university education for its commercial value. (3) There was the unsatisfactory education given in the High Schools. (4) And the unsatisfactory education in the colleges themselves.

STUDENTS LACK INTELLECTUAL ALERTNESS.

Many students were badly educated in school and the witness had observed slovenly and inaccurate habits of thought and expression; bad habits of study, reliance on memory work and lack of intellectual alertness. That could be remedied by an increase in the number of trained teachers. The pay and status of trained teachers should be improved in keeping with the importance and dignity of their work. He was in favour of making the university predominantly a teaching university. The teaching of undergraduates could be done better by the colleges. He wanted greater care to be exercised in the affiliation of new institutions. There was greater need for efficient periodical inspection, as he thought the present system was not satisfactory. He suggested that an eminent educationist should be asked to inspect the colleges periodically. He also thought the time was now ripe for the establishment of a faculty of technology and the School of Art might be brought into closer connection with the University, and a diploma in Art given. The teaching of student for M.A. and M.Sc. should be undertaken directly by the University, and research courses for Masters' degrees should be organised. He thought it was possible for Bombay to be a centre of intellectual life also Poona. He suggested that the University should consider the question of instituting a doctorate in scientific and literary subjects, only for original work. A University might be established in Poona, but not in other places at present. There was a great field in Bombay and other cities for adult education.

GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY.

He wanted the Governor to be the chancellor of the University. He was against Government control of the University officers and teachers. While he thought it was desirable to transfer certain of the powers of the Syndicate to a new body, he was of the opinion that the Senate should continue to be the supreme governing body of the University. He approved of the Academic Council, as constituted in Madras. He was not in favour of making the Bombay, or any new, University wholly residential, but colleges should be asked to provide quarters. There was no need for the development of the University Employment Bureau. There was also no need in Bombay for a separate college for women students.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Krishna Hari (40) a cobbler residing at Surti Mohalla left his house on Sunday afternoon telling his wife that he was going to a temple at Dharavi. As he did not return home till late at night, a search was made and it was found that he was run over by a train. His body was removed to the morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest.

A. S. Sequeira, engine driver, B. B. and C. I. Railway, said on Sunday he was driving a down local train between Matunga and Lower Parel at about 4-45 p.m. when he saw the deceased crossing the railway line from east to west. He was about 10 yards from the train. He whistled and tried to stop but before he could stop he was knocked down and run over. When the train was stopped, he was found dead. The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been accidentally knocked down by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway whilst crossing the line.

A LIFTMAN JAMMED TO DEATH.

Govind Raji (50) a lift man in Asur Virji Mill situate at Parel was taking his food on Monday morning sitting in the lift when a manipulating chain snapped and the lift began to work. Govind was jammed between the roof of the lift and the cross beam above. When extricated he was found dead. The lift was examined a day before and was found in working order by the foreman.

Mr. A. E. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Govind Raju when the jury returned a verdict of death by his having been jammed between the roof of the lift and a cross beam in Assur Virji Mill owing to the manipulating chain having snapped.

WOMAN RELIEVED OF EAR-RINGS.

Tayabai, a dock labourer residing in Improvement Trust Chawl at Mandvi Koliwada reports to the police that at about 8-30 a.m on Monday whilst she was at Musjid Bunder Road a man looking like Bunya aged about 40 years, wearing a black cap, shirt and a dhotar asked her to accompany him as he wanted her to take a tin of ghee from a certain building to a warehouse. She went with him as he promised to pay eight annas as coolly hire. He took her to a building at Dongri Street and while on the upper part of the staircase, he caught hold of her took out a knife and by frightening her snatched away two gold plated 'putlis' and two ear rings collectively valued at Rs. 35 and ran away. She raised an alarm, and a crowd of people collected but the man had already disappeared.

NATIONAL SPINNING WEEK.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti, Kanara Saraswat Ladies have started a "Spinning Week." They commence spinning at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 6 in the evening. More than 20 ladies ate thus turning out a considerable quantity of beautiful yarn. They commenced spinning on Friday the 26th September, 1924. The Samiti contemplates starting spinning for all the 24 hours for one more week, commencing from to-morrow. The demonstration will be held at the Saraswat Buildings B. Block, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi from 6 a.m. on the 2nd October 1924, to 6 a.m. on the 9th October 1924.

All Karnatakis and sympathisers who desire to take part in the function are requested to be present at the above mentioned place to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when duties will be distributed to the several workers.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Hussein Kasim was put on a charge of attempting to commit murder, at the instance of Sub-Inspector De Souza.

Mr. Thanawalla conducted the case for the prosecution.

Shanker Bhanoo, police constable No. 1065-B witness for the prosecution deposed that on the night of 11th September, he alongwith police constable No. 2834 B was patrolling along the Queen's Road from Charni Road station towards Marine Lines station. Near Karelwadi, they were joined by two more police constables on patrol duty and all four continued on their march. When they neared the bridge near the Hindu Gymkhana, the witness, who was leading the patrol, saw the accused coming towards them from the opposite direction, holding something in his right hand hidden under his shirt. Thereupon the witness challenged the accused but instead of stopping, the accused turned to the left and after the accused had covered some 20 paces, fired one shot at the patrol. The witness raised his stick to hit at the accused but the hit missed him and the accused took to his heels. The witness along with the three police constables then began to chase the accused when the accused again fired two more shots at them, but fortunately they all missed. The witness, however, in the end succeeded in hitting the accused on the forehead, which made him fall on the ground. The four policemen surrounded the accused and had him arrested. The witness took away the pistol that the accused was holding. The accused was taken to the Princess Road Police Station where he was searched before a 'panch' and 12 cartridges, tied in a piece of cloth were found on his person. The pistol also was examined before the 'panch' and it was found that out of the five cartridges, three were used and two were live.

After other witness had corroborated the statement of the above witness His Worship ordered the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE.

Deputy Inspector De Souza hauled up Gulam Hussein before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of possessing a revolver and twelve cartridges without a license.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the case for prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The evidence showed that on 11th September at about 10-30 p.m. Shanker Bhanoo, a police constable on patrol duty was going along Queen's Road. The police constable saw the accused coming from the opposite direction near the Islam Gymkhana. On the police constable asking the accused to stop, a revolver was found under the accused's shirt. On further searching, twelve cartridges were found on his person.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that the revolver was not with him.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

FINED FOR RUNNING GAMING HOUSE.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jaishanker Anupram was charged with assisting in the conduct of a common gaming house, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Vanjara.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution.

The evidence showed that Sub-Inspector Vanjara, raided the accused's premises in the Kerrawalla Building, Abdul Rehman Street on the 22nd September. The accused and one Haribhau Anna were found there. Before the raid was actually undertaken, the police had sent a bogus punter to the accused. When the house was raided the accused was seated while Haribhau was found with betting slips. When the accused was searched Rs. 100 were found with him while Haribhau had Rs. 258. Betting slips were also recovered from the accused and a third person named Kalidas Abhyasingh who had gone there to bet on race-horses. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had gone to see Dr Dattatraya who had his rooms in the same building.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

FINED FOR ASSISTING TO RUN GAMING HOUSE.

Deputy Inspector Samson put up Nanalal Purshotam, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of assisting to run a common gaming house.

Mr. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the case for prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Chattrapati, pleader.

The facts of the case were that on receipt of certain information, Deputy Inspector Samson raided the house of Chaganlal Devchand in Abdul Rehman Street on the 22nd instant. The accused was found receiving bets on cotton futures. He was arrested when a certain amount of money and betting slips were recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he was a servant of Chaganlal who gave him Rs. 25 as monthly pay.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three weeks' imprisonment. If the fine was recovered Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the informant.

Shambhulal Motilal was then put up before the same Magistrate on a charge of gaming. When Deputy Inspector Samson was searching the house, the accused came to spot to lay some bets. He was arrested and a betting slip was found on his person.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

CONVICTED OF COMMITTING RASH ACT

Alijan Ajgar Ali was hauled up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of committing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life at the instance of Abdul Gufoor Abdul Rahman, a boy of 10 years.

The facts of the case were that on Monday at 3 p.m. the complainant was standing on board the s.s. "Canterbury" lying in No. 6 Shed, Alexandra Docks. The accused came to spot and called the complainant to come down from the steamer. When the complainant got down the accused gave him a bamboo and asked him to look out for fish in the sea. When the complainant was engaged in looking for fish, the accused all of a sudden lifted up the boy by legs and threw him into the sea. The coolies working in the docks ran to the boy's rescue and saved him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but when asked why he did so, he said that he was moved to do so by some impulse.

His Worship bound over the accused for three months in a sum of Rs. 50.

PLAGUE IN SECUNDERABAD.

A notification issued by the Secunderabad Health Officer states that there have been up-to-date 97 indigenous cases of plague, out of which two have occurred outside the town area. People are leaving the town and camps have sprung up in various parts of the Cantonment.

[illegible]GH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF FRIEND IN FIT OF ANGER.

Emperor.

vs.

Narayan bin Rama.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Amberson Marten and the Hon'ble Justice Fawcett).

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Poona.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their lordships judgment:—

"The Court admitted this appeal in order to see the evidence and to test the question whether there was any grave and sudden provocation or other ground which might reduce the offence committed here from one of murder to a l[illegible] offence. Having read that evidence, we [illegible] that the finding of the learned Judge [illegible] in law there was no grave a[illegible] tion. But at the same tim[illegible] of the accused [illegible] the attention [illegible] some grounds [illegible] the Crown.

The acc[illegible] man of a[illegible] he commit[illegible] moment a[illegible] man whom[illegible] tion, 'th[illegible] previous [illegible] before th[illegible] afternoon [illegible] from work[illegible] deceased ab[illegible] resulted in [illegible] Then the ac[illegible] his meal, a[illegible] sugar cane p[illegible] the ordinary [illegible] part of the co[illegible] house of the d[illegible] out tauntingly [illegible] father's son com[illegible] by themselves th[illegible] provocative. Bu[illegible] quarrel that had [illegible] parties an hour or [illegible] had thrown doubts [illegible] as is not uncommon [illegible] can understand th[illegible] greater sting in ther[illegible] would. At any rat[illegible] temper and promptly [illegible] with his *Koita*, and [illegible] then.

The village patil was [illegible] and then the accused fel[illegible] and said he had comm[illegible] a fit of anger. He had [illegible] away the *Koita*, but t[illegible] thinks he really had lost h[illegible] did not remember clearly [illegible] tually done with it. He ne[illegible] before the Magistrate: and [illegible] statement in practically th[illegible] before the Magistrate: and he [illegible] trial Court. In effect he said [illegible] last 'I did it. I did it in [illegible] and I have ever since been v[illegible] what I did.'

In the eyes of the law I think [illegible] of murder. But this is one of [illegible] to which I think we may properl[illegible] attention of Government with [illegible] some further action being taken in[illegible] ter if thought fit by Government, [illegible] the record should be sent with a cov[illegible] ter to Government. The appeal will [illegible] missed."

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

DAMAGES ALLOWED.

Mrs. Roberts and anr ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

A. D. Shanks ..... Defendant.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.

The plaintiffs filed this suit to recover Rs. 3,575 as damages in respect of a collision between the 1st plaintiff's car and the defendant's car whereby the 1st plaintiff's car was damaged temporarily and put out of use.

The 1st plaintiff was the owner of a motor car No. 8679 which she also plied for hire and the 2nd plaintiffs were the insurers thereof. The defendant was the owner of a motor car No. 3404.

The plaintiff's case was that on the night of the 13th January 1922 at about 9-26 p.m. the 1st plaintiff's car was proceeding at about 15 miles an hour from Churchgate Station towards Marine Lines when it was run into by the defendant's car driven by the defendant's driver on the wrong side of the road in a manner and at a speed both dangerous and negligent as a result whereof the defendant's car collided with the 1st plaintiff's car and damaged it. The defendant's driver had been duly prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 or in default six weeks imprisonment.

The plaintiffs submitted that the defendant's driver was at all material times placed in control of the said car by the defendant and was acting in the course of his employment by the defendant and therefore the defendant was responsible for the acts of his servant and was liable for the resulting damages suffered by the 1st plaintiff. The 1st plaintiff claimed Rs. 2,050 being the amount paid for repairing the car and Rs. 1,525 being the estimated loss of earnings at Rs. 25 per day for 61 days during which time the 1st plaintiff's car was being repaired.

The defendant had filed his written statement in which he admitted the collision but denied that his car was driven on the wrong side and in a manner and at a speed both dangerous and negligent. The defendant contended that negligence was on the side of the 1st plaintiff's driver who instead of keeping to his own side negligently and without proper warning brought his car right across the road in front of the defendant's car and so caused the collision. The defendant further contended that if there was negligence on the part of the defendant's driver there was also contributory negligence on the part of the 1st plaintiff's driver.

The defendant further submitted that in any event he was not liable because the defendant's car was not being driven by the defendant's driver in the course of his employment. He stated that his driver had taken him in the car to Victoria Terminus and had been dismissed from there at 8-45 p.m. and was expressly ordered to take the car straight back to the garage which he ought to have reached by 9 p.m. instead of which he took the car out for his own use and not in the course of his employment.

The defendant denied that the 1st plaintiff suffered any damages and in any event denied his liability for Rs. 1,525 as being too remote.

The defendant counter claimed Rs. 917 for damage done to his car by the 1st plaintiff's car.

His Lordship during the course of his judgment observed that he had no hesitation in holding from the evidence given in the case that the driver of the defendant drove the car negligently. From the description of the injuries to the car it was clear that one or other of the drivers was guilty of gross negligence. There was no controlling influence over the driver of the defendant's car as there was nobody inside the car whereas the 1st plaintiff was in the car at the time of the collision and the probability was that the defendant's driver was to blame.

His Lordship was clearly of mind that at the time of the collision the driver of the defendant's car was acting in the course of his employment and therefore the defendant was liable.

As regards the plaintiff's claim for Rs. 1,525 for loss of earnings at Rs. 25 His Lordship considered it as too much and his Lordship awarded the 1st plaintiff Rs. 10 per day for 61 days thus making the toal of Rs. 610.

Therefore there was a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,050 plus 610 and costs.

Mr. M. A. [illegible] appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 11 a.m.
Dr. Annie Besant Jubilee Demonstration: Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, 6-15 p.m.
Rovers Tournament Final—Royal Scots vs. Winners of the Middlesex and Durhams, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Dr. Annie Besant's public lecture on "The Student as Citizen", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., presiding.

SATURDAY, October 4.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 29m.
Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 3 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 27m.
Oct. 4 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 26m.
Oct. 5 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 30m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Oct. 6 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Oct. 7 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 30m. Sunset 6h 24m.

[illegible]CATION.

[illegible] telegraph [illegible]

GIRGAUM DIS[illegible]

Nominations duly p[illegible] the members of the [illegible] gress Committee are invite[illegible] his Ward on the Bombay Pr[illegible] Committee for the ensuing year. [illegible] also must be a member of the Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Committee's office (No. 8 Kandewadi) up to 12th October between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Thursday.

Members and workers who have in their possession the Membership Books are earnestly requested to return them to the Committee's office during office hours on or before the 7th October.

ENGLISH CONVERSATIONAL CLASS FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel, (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), an English conversational class for women will be started from Saturday next at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Poibavdi, and will be conducted by Mrs. Maltibai Gupte B.A. The direct method of teaching will be followed, and the class will be held on each Saturday from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. Those wishing to join the class should kindly send in their names to the Secrtary of the Mahila Mandal.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Honorary Secretary, Central Cooperative Institute, Bombay Branch, writes:—

"The Diploma Examination in Cooperation will be held on Sunday the 16th November, 1924 at the office of the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute. Those students, who attended the Continuation Classes held under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute during the year 1923-24 and who are willing to present themselves for the said Examination, are hereby requested to communicate their names to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute, Topiwala Building, Sandhurst Road Bombay, together with their addresses so as to reach him on or before the 15th of October 1924. They should also state the optional subjects in which they wish to be examined. The time for the examination will be notified in due course."

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF 29 INSTITUTIONS....

DR. ANNIE BESANT JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION

WEDNESDAY, October 1st. 6-15 p.m.
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL
Mayo Road, Fort.

President: Mr. M.A. Jinnah. M.L.A.

Speakers: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, The Rt. Hon V. S. Sastri, P. C., The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., Sir Purushotamdas Thakordas, Kt. M. L.A., Messrs V.J. Patel, M.L.A., N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., J J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Jehangir B. Petit.

Dr. ANNIE BESANT
has kindly consented to be present.

Admission Free: Doors to be open 4-30

NOTICE TO SUBSC... IN

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LD.

Chaderghat, HYDERABAD.

ITALIT

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...UARRELLING

...pers are hardly able ...gleeful scepticism re... ...ects of the Delhi Con... ...ole remedy they see is ...ulcation of loyalty to ...d respect for law. Be... ...usions, is the vague fear ...may find out the baneful ... communalism which, as ... historical evidence, follows ... The Delhi Conference is a ... faith because the difficulties ...y of peace are really formida... ...they may daunt the spirit of ... leaders who want prompt re... ...Have we really got at the causes ...munal disaffection? The Delhi ...ence will be a great beginning if ...aders are able to identify the full ...is of distrust among the communi... ...of our country; for we feel that ...he miasma of political subjection we ... apt to overlook the hindrances to ...ace which surround our present na...onal status. There are limits to the ...fficacy of internal pacts when evolved ...by a subject nation, and we must make allowance for them and be prepared for intangible, but nonetheless dangerous, obstacles. Mr. Arthur Moore has volunteered the superficial and over-driven opinion that one of the main bonds of union between Hindus and Muslims is their common hostility to British rule. On the contrary, the sense of subjection can operate, and has operated, as an insidious force of disintegration in our country. Thoughtful observers have maintained that no abiding unity among our people can be achieved without a settlement of honour between Englishmen and Indians. One of the subtle tendencies of foreign rule is to make the people of a country feel themselves aliens in their own land. The process of disinheritance introduces a spirit of irresponsible grab for favour and privilege irrespective of national welfare. The expression of nationality is completely thwarted and communalism is bred in the place of patriotism.

We do not deny the existence of century-old antagonisms between the chief communities of India, but it is the fact that the servile atmosphere of foreign rule has driven it into petty and imbecile channels. Hindus and Muslims in the past did contend for the prize of the sceptre, but the spirit of the dog-fight which breaks out over the consumption of beef and the passing of religious processions, is a unique degradation caused by the loss of national honour. We are in the distemper of brothers in a family which, all imagine, would go bankrupt some time next week. Incipient animosity in the country has been debased by the habit of servile aggrandisement and the heroes who come up find it a convenience to mount by the ladder of sectarianism. Alienated from the country by political causes, the energy of people finds erratic and insane outlets. Englishmen, Frenchmen and Dutchmen have in history figured on the same theatre of foreign conquest; but as pioneers having no common loyalty to the land they invade, they would regard it as a place of spoils and fight among themselves, in spite of the links of religion and colour. Until a people realise the essential ownership of their country, they remain in a state of faction and tribal turmoil. Until Poland was liberated, the pastime of the people was to fight among themselves and occasionally shock the world by their anti-Jewish pogroms. The evil takes time to be eradicated, but it will disappear through the growth of common loyalties. There have been instances of people successfully striking out for liberty inspite of the deep and subtle influence of division and fissiparous attachment which alien rule introduces, but they do not discount the fact of disruptive causes. The greater our sense of alienation, the greater will be the exaggeration of insignificant differences. To-day the disaffection between Hindus and Muslims is not due to any ambitious dream of primacy; it consists of deadly feuds over petty wranglings. If there is hope of conciliation, it is because the people can still be made to recognise the frivolity of provocations, and so enabled to live down the reproach of infantile dissensions over singing and cows and rumours of proselytizing coercion.

Compared with the great issues of our life and national destiny, these things become a matter of low drivel produced, or at any rate materially fostered, by the mental distortion of foreign rule. Destitution and disease make no distinction between Hindu and Mussulman, both of whom perish in India on the average life length of twenty-three years. There is no fulfilment of aspiration or endeavour for the two communities on a national scale, as the vital organ of the State is beyond their control. The suppressed energy throws itself about blindly and we get a type of malady which poisons the entire system and tempts anti-social elements to devise ways and means of robbing one community to profit another. In no single act of administrative reform have the virtues common to the two communities been brought into play. Government is the vehicle of national progress; but even such a thing as temperance on which Hindus and Muslims hold common sentiment, cannot be advanced in India, because the lever of power is in other hands. With national direction denied, the instinctive concern of individuals and groups and communities is to get something out of the ruinous medley. Far from a common detestation of the present system of government cementing the two communities, the dead-weight of autocracy insidiously creates vested interests, magnifies frivolous provocation, stimulates the lust for preferment and lets the spirit of foiled ambition react in internecine malice. "I feel unspeakably depressed," said Maulana Mahomed Ali at Coconada, "when I think there are fellow-countrymen of mine, including my own co-religionists who would jeopardise the recovery of our lost liberty including religious liberty itself, for the sake of the satisfaction they seem to derive out of cutting a branch of Pipal tree over-hanging a public thoroughfare and interfering with the passage of a pole of ridiculous length or out of beating tom-toms and blowing trumpets before a house of worship at prayer-time while moving in a procession. Friends, if we cannot acquire a better sense of proportion, let us be honest at least with ourselves if not with others and give up all thought of freedom." But how is it that while other countries are getting over the obsession of non-essentials allied to "religion," we seem to grow in our hysterical concern for trumpery affronts. Their affairs being comfortably looked after by a bureaucracy, we have possibly had more time to develop our communal spleen, which is now very near rupture. Hindu-Muslim unity was not long ago described by the "Daily Telegraph" as "immoral". If it reflects the mind of the governing classes of Britain, it is a melancholy admission; but the system of British rule imposed on India may at the Last Judgment claim to have been free of encouraging such immorality. Our voluntary efforts of concord can furnish only a partial solution, as long as this moral distemper continues and the manufacture of strife remains attractive.

FIFTY YEARS.

To-day Bombay will pay Mrs. Annie Besant a tribute of honour on her completion of fifty years of public service. The absence of Mahatma Gandhi, who was to have presided over the function, is as unfortunate as the circumstances necessitating his stay at Delhi; for no Indian of his generation can adequately fill the place of the Mahatma in voicing the thanks of the people for the singular devotion with which Mrs. Besant has served this country. In the ordering of Providence, there is no place for accidents, and strange as were the events that attracted Mrs. Besant to the East, the record of her services to India forms a unique chapter of unseen guidance. Endowed with rare gifts of eloquence, organisation and personal authority, Mrs. Besant dedicated all her powers to the regeneration of India; and she has succeeded to the full capacity of individual achievement because she added to them a keen sense of intuitive sympathy and a vivid appreciation of the abiding values of life. Of her work as an eclectic religious leader we are not competent to speak, for faiths and creeds can be tested only in the crucible of time. She has, however, contributed a rich share of success in nation-building, both as an educationist and an organiser. She belongs to the elect of the world who, gifted with vision, are not afraid of the healing mission of Liberty. Of Liberty, she could say: "Even if thou slay us, yet shall we trust in thee;" and she enlisted in her services a band of workers as devoted as herself to the prosecution of her programmes. Through all vicissitudes of danger, faction and instability, she piloted her way, serene in the confidence of personal loyalty. Her best work was accomplished in 1917-19 when she galvanised the people of India into a sense of self-respect and self-reliance, and paid the penalty of courage. From the torpid habit of petition-mongering, she stirred the people and gave her agitation an All-India sweep. In our opinion she misappreciated the worth of the Reforms and the willingness of the British Government to concede India's freedom as a matter of elegant British practice. She appraised the British Liberal on the terms of his best behaviour and ascribed to him the same passion of liberty for alien nations which he entertained for his own. Her differences with the Mahatma and the uncharitable vehemence with which she attacked his personal prestige besides his programme, are matters of recent memory, but now that she has bent her purpose to the restoration of a united front, it is hardly relevant for us to recall the past or speculate on what might have happened if she had accepted his leadership for a year. The occasion is one of congratulations for all the good work of fifty years and the bright promise of the future. When Lord Pentland interned Mrs. Besant, she remarked that though old, she would live to see India free. And to-day when she is honoured, we can only wish that she will live to be associated with the deliverance of this country and endure in the hearts of a grateful people.

Notes of the Day.

Ibn Saud vs. Sheriff Hussein.

The latest advices in the London diplomatic circles, according to Reuter's cables, indicate that Mecca, although obviously seriously threatened by the Wahabis, has not yet fallen. If the forces of Ibn Saud and Sheriff Hussein are left free to decide the issue or the battle between themselves, Mecca will soon fall into the hands of the Wahabis if it has not already fallen into their hands. As we have pointed out on several occasions, the immediate need of the Arabs is peace, but there can hardly be any doubt that the sympathies of the entire Islamic world which desires the end of this fratricidal war, are with Ibn Saud, for it is Sheriff Hussein who is responsible for the present developments. Whatever, however, the views of the Islamic world regarding the struggle between Ibn Saud and Sheriff Hussein, one thing is certain, namely, that Muslims will resent most strongly any intervention on the part of a non-Muslim Power on behalf of either party. The news contained in Reuter's message that it is authoritatively stated in London that the British Government might interfere if pilgrims' routes are jeopardised, will, therefore, cause consternation among the Muslims. The Arabs must be left free to settle their dispute.

Wanted—No Intervention.

The possible ground of intervention by Britain, namely, the danger to pilgrims' routes, seems hypocritical in view of the terrible tragedy which took place during the last pilgrim season when several thousand pilgrims lost their lives on the desert road between Mecca and Medina thanks to the maladministration, if not worse, of the Government of Britain's protege, the Sheriff. Whatever the faults of the Wahabis they are far better Muslims than Sheriff Hussein and his family have shown themselves to be and the Muslims are confident that there will neither be any danger to pilgrim routes nor will the sanctity of the Holy City be adversely affected if the Wahabis capture Mecca in order to carry out their avowed object of delivering the Hedjaz from the yoke of Hussein. Reuter's cable gives the somewhat reassuring news that no action on the part of the British Government has hitherto been deemed necessary. But this is not enough. If the anxieties of the Muslims in India are to be allayed the Government of India must take steps to insist on the British Government making a definite announcement that there will be no intervention on the part of the latter in this purely domestic quarrel in Arabia. The need of such declaration is the greater in view of the mischievous propaganda already begun in England by the representative of Hussein who is trying to make the flesh of the unsuspecting British public creep by imaginative tales of the atrocities of the Wahabis in order to make out a case for intervention.

The Geneva Crisis.

The Japanese threat to undermine the whole Disarmament Protocol has succeeded in impressing the imagination of Europe much more than either Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's platitudinous oration or the report of the Protocol submitted by Dr. Benes. The reason is not far to seek. To the White nations whose surplus populations have spread over four other Continents subjugating and exploiting their native inhabitants, Japan, which though belonging to the East is as efficient in homicide as they, appears a serious rival. For those who in their fecundity have overrun the whole globe, it is an impertinent cant to talk of the "Yellow Peril"; yet it is the fear of this "peril" backed as it is by armaments and not a mere difference about the precise definition of the scope of the Article Sixteen of the Covenant that is at the bottom of the Geneva "crisis". So far at least as the effective reservations by Japan are concerned the issue in relation to the League is one of national sovereignty which is a rock on which it will one day be split if it is not faced squarely. If the League of Nations is to be based on the principle of absolute national sovereignty, the sooner all hopes of a lasting peace are abandoned the better. Peace in the international world, like peace in society, can come not by an insistence on absolute rights which can only result in an appeal to force in the ultimate analysis but by shedding sovereignty in favour of arbitrament and law. If the League wants peace, it must restrict absolute sovereignty of nations even in matters which though of domestic concern affect the honour or interests of other nationals and if it wishes to consolidate unlimited and inalienable sovereignty, it should not attempt to build up peace. But it cannot have both.

The Swarajist Tactics.

We are being told now-a-days that the interest that the British press evinces in Indian affairs is increasing. It may be so; but its enlightenment is surely not keeping pace with its interest as can be readily seen by a perusal of the comments of that press which by its *ex cathedra* tone seeks to conceal its ignorance. The "Spectator", for example, has written another of those inconsequential articles which have now lost even the merit of novelty. Its criticisms on the Swarajist method is on the approved lines. Far from proving the fitness of Indians for self-government to the satisfaction of their self-appointed examiners, it is contended that the Swarajist method has only succeeded in making the reforms impossible by means of obstruction. The issue is not so ridiculous as the "Spectator" asks its readers to believe since it goes to the fundamentals of governance: for it is whether the country is to be administered by the consent of the people or through sheer extra-constitutional force and executive fiats. The paper characterises as a "threat" Mr. Das' warning about the danger of anarchy if an immediate reconciliation with Indian nationalism is not achieved by the British Government; but even if it were a threat, it would be less impudent than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's heartening message to the people of India to follow the path of constitutionalism in their struggle with a bureaucracy whose very basis is unconstitutional. At any rate, not even the "Spectator" can damn the Swarajist method as "unconstitutional" and if it had the political integrity to do so, it would have appreciated the "constitutional" skill by which dyarchy has been killed. But, argues the "Spectator", the Government will go on. Does it, we wonder, realise the full implications of its admission? It is that the reformed Constitution and the Government are two distinct entities and while the former can be removed, the latter can flourish happily. That is precisely what the Swarajists set out to exhibit and what was not admitted before is now carried out in practice. And if that result has been achieved with a minimum of dislocation, it should rather please the "Spectator" than be a cause of chagrin as it evidently is. Does the journal want the Swarajists to utilise their formal powers only if they can lead to the "ruin" of the country? That is hardly a counsel of moderation.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. S. S. Ragnekar has been appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The appointment involves the supersession of the claims of Mr. G. H. Khairaz, but it has a happy feature in that for the first time an Indian has been appointed a permanent Chief Presidency Magistrate. The sinister racial bar was specially galling as both at the Bar and on the Bench Indians had long proved themselves in all respects equal to the Britishers, if not, in many respects, superior. Mr. Ragnekar deservedly received the congratulations of the Bar on being the first permanent Chief Presidency Magistrate. The usual emphasis was laid in the speeches made, on the cooperation between the Bench and Bar. Cooperation between the Bench and the Bar is necessary for the due administration of justice. But due stress was not laid on the main purpose of this cooperation. The true test of the success of the joint work of magistrates and lawyers is not that justice should be done according to law as they understand it, but that the public must feel satisfied that justice is done.

Cars in Queen's Road.

Punishment for rash and negligent driving is invariably popular. The majority of people retain the use of their legs and in the cities they have to use them nimbly on account of the lightning turns of motor-cars. To the pedestrian the car is a bumptious abomination and a serious danger to life; but he knows that merit rides in motor cars and dodges them on the way home along Queen's Road. Now that aerial traffic threatens to become common, man will thank Providence that he is not a flying mammal exposed to the double risk of land and air. Sir Malcolm Hailey once said that crossing a metropolitan road on foot was as dangerous as loitering at dusk along the North-West Frontier. Cars are however a safe and privileged means of locomotion. When two cars collide, through rash driving, the patient trudger sees poetic justice from the pavement. In Bombay, classic collisions occur on Queen's Road, just the road where collisions ought not to occur. On Monday, Mr. Justice Pratt investigated a case in which the plaintiffs who rode in a car sought damages from Mr. A. D. Shanks, proprietor of a misbehaving car. His lordship allowed damages, though the defendant preferred a novel claim for exoneration. It is just as well that the excuse was quashed by the Court, because Mr. Shanks contended that his car was taken about by his driver contrary to his instructions and that therefore he was not liable for the consequences of the accident. If he was not inside the car "controlling" his servant, why should he pay, and not his driver, presumably a man of straw against the claim of Rs. 3,575? His lordship over-ruled the objection, which was too obtuse for discussion, and allowed damages for the plaintiffs. The motor car is a comparative luxury and owners should spend a little money for sober drivers. Otherwise they will find, like Mr. Shanks, that legal subtlety is no cover for road-hogs.

AT THE POINT OF BAYONET

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(By P. S. JOSHI.)

The French have a proverb to the effect that "one weakens everything which one exaggerates", and some of those who spoke during the debate on Mr. Marwick's resolution in the South African Assembly on 19th August, weakened their case by overstatement. Mr. Marwick's resolution was to provide for:—

1. The setting apart of distinct and separate urban areas in the Natal and Transvaal provinces for the exclusive occupation o. Asiatics for trading or residential purposes, and the prohibition of the residence or trading of Asiatics in any portion of an urban area.

2. The exercise of the right by landowners in any Magisterial District of the Natal Province to determine, after a public meeting, called by the Magistrate at which two-thirds of land-owners shall have voted in support of a resolution opposing land tenure by Asiatics in such a district, that all land titles registered in favour of Europeans in such district shall from henceforth bear an endorsement prohibiting any Asiatic from acquiring or leasing any of the land so registered in such district at any future date.

3. The prohibition under severe penalty of the employment of European women by Asiatics.

4. The prohibition under severe penalty of the employment by Europeans of Asiatics in positions in which European men or women are employed under the orders of Asiatics; and—

5. The enabling of the Natal and Transvaal Provincial Councils to pass legislation that no further trading licenses shall be issued to Asiatics excepting for an Asiatic trading area, and that no transfer of existing trading licenses shall be permitted from one Asiatic to another or from a European to an Asiatic excepting in prescribed Asiatic trading areas; that no Asiatic shall be allowed to trade under the name or style or firm of a European, and that the trading license of any Asiatic who becomes insolvent or compounds with his creditors shall be cancelled.

Worse than Locusts!

Strong speaking was indulged in by Natal members one of whom declared that the only alternative to voluntary repatriation was the point of the bayonet. The debate was remarkable for mis-statements, over-statements and mischievous statements. I quote a few statements below:—

"The position is becoming serious, as the Indian may claim equal citizenship with the European. If the European wish to uphold his civilization, then the time has come for steps to be taken; and they should be taken without delay."

(MR. MARWICK, Hilton.)

"The Indians in Natal have a stranglehold on the country and are ousting the European everything.....there are ominous rumblings in Natal and they are not lightly going to see the birth-right of their children taken from them."

(MR. DEANE, Umvoti.)

"The people of Natal believe that the Asiatics are to be sent out, lock, stock and barrel."

(MR. NICHOLLS, Zululand.)

"The Asiatics are a greater danger than the locusts, because the latter can be poisoned, but the Asiatics have to be repatriated."

(MR. de WET.)

Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior in his reply to the debate, made it clear that the Government would abide by the fundamental principle of not allowing the White race to be swamped by a foreign element which was not capable of being absorbed by the White race and declared his desire to arrive at a definite plan and prepare legislation. He announced that the Government had decided to increase the bonuses to Indians to encourage voluntary repatriation.

Damocles' Sword.

From the brief summary of the lengthy debate, given by me above, India will see that the Damocles' sword is hanging over the heads of her children in South Africa, and their very existence is in danger. Even to-day some papers have raised the cry to boycott Indian trade. The cry has borne its fruit and in some rural districts, the Indian trade has suffered so much that the Indians have found great difficulty to make both ends meet. It is as certain as day and night that a more drastic bill than the last Government's "Class Areas Bill" will be prepared and the Indians shall have to leave the country "lock stock and barrel." A very critical position is arisen and I earnestly appeal to India to take this matter up in time and save her children from the impending peril. I request Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to take this matter up, and agitate, organise and lead India.

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TURKISH INCURSIONS IN MOSUL

ATTACK ON ASSYRIAN VILLAGES

BRITISH OFFICIAL VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Baghdad.—The British and Iraq official view of the recent Turkish incursions into Mosul is based on article three of the Treaty of Lausanne by which the British and the Turkish Governments reciprocally undertake the pending decision regarding the frontier of Iraq by the Council of the League of Nations, if Great Britain and Turkey failed to agree previously, that the 'status quo' in the territories existing in July 1923 shall be maintained. The present northeastern boundary of Iraq coincides with the boundary of the old Mosul Vilayet with salient towards the north where Assyrians or the Christian mountaineers were allowed to settle at the end of 1921 after a long exile in the mountains of Iraq. In late spring of 1924 Turks began spreading the propaganda that Assyrians would be attacked but Assyrians believed that Turks were bound by the Treaty to abstain from attacking. In last August Assyrians seized the Turkish Vali of Julamerk and his escort who were trespassing on the Assyrian territory en route on a visit to the Kurdish tribe of Chal but immediately released them. The Turks thereupon marched upon Jezirot-ibn-Omar through the Sindiguli

Kurds country and began burning the recently established Assyrian villages on their route and lines of communication passing well within the Mosul Vilayet boundary and simultaneously bombarding Zakho, an Iraq frontier station. British aeroplanes attacked the Turks' lines of communications and have practically confined the Turks to the mountains. It is believed that they have inflicted serious casualties. Assyrians are unable to resist. Six thousand have taken refuge in Amadia, the Iraq administration having to support them as they are destitute. Meanwhile operations continue. It is believed that the Turks are partially actuated by their precarious relations with the Kurdish tribes in the Vilayets of Van and Diarbekr who are ready to rise at any moment if other diversions are lacking.—Reuter.

LORD PARMOOR ON TURKISH ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Interviewed at Geneva Lord Parmoor said that Great Britain was fully prepared to accept the result of investigations of the Council of the League as regards the Northern Frontier of Iraq but if the Turks were unwilling to accept the verdict in advance Great Britain reserved the right to reconsider the position.—Reuter.

A LEAGUE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—A step towards the settlement of the Mosul difficulty has been taken by the Council of the League of Nations appointing a Special Committee of three to inquire into the matter on the spot and report to the Council. Both sides undertake to maintain *status quo* on the frontier until the decision, which they will accept, is reached by the Council of the League.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND MOSUL.

AN UNAUTHORISED STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—With reference to the remark attributed by certain English newspapers to General Mougin on the occasion of his visit to Ismet Pasha at Angora that "If I were a Turk I should claim Mosul", it is stated at Quai d'Orsay that the French Government has no knowledge of such a declaration, which it has naturally not authorised. The Government is inquiring into the matter.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Madrid.—It is officially announced that the Spanish troops have entered Sheshuan. A fierce encounter in the Larache zone resulted in considerable losses on both sides.—Reuter.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL CONCORD.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION ON COW QUESTION.

PREVALENCE OF GOOD WILL.

HONOURING PLACES OF WORSHIP.

TOUCHING SPEECHES IN DELHI CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

After a discussion, which lasted two days, and numerous consultations the Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference unanimously passed the resolution relating to cow slaughter this evening amidst prolonged cheers and shouts of *"Hindu-Moslem unity-Ki-Jai"* and *"Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."* The resolution as passed stated:—

(A) That Hindus must not expect that the exercise of the right of slaughtering cows by Muslims can or will be stopped by the use of force or by a resolution of a local body or an act of the legislature or an order of a court but only by mutual consent and they must trust to the good sense of the Muslims and the establishment of better relations between the two communities to create deeper respect for their feelings. (1) Nothing stated in the above clause shall unsettle or effect any local custom or agreement between the two communities already in existence/nor will it authorise cow slaughter in a place where it has not taken place before, any dispute on facts to be settled by the National Panchayat formed in resolution No. 3. (2) That slaughter shall not take place in a way offensive to the religious sentiment of the Hindus.

(B) The Muslim members of the Conference call upon their co-religionists to do everything in their power to reduce cow slaughter.

METROPOLITAN GRATIFIED.

The passing of the resolution was followed by a number of congratulatory speeches by leaders and representatives of various communities. The President thanked all present for giving a patient hearing to the discussions. The Metropolitan paid an eloquent tribute to Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders for the good will shown throughout the debate. He was glad to see all communities working together through religious toleration and hoped that they would build a strong edifice on the foundation laid that evening. He was gratified to find an atmosphere of mutual good will in the Committee.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Kifayatullah, Mr. G. K. Nariman and others also expressed satisfaction.

The Committee is now discussing the resolution relating to playing music in front of mosques, processions, conversions and other matters and it is expected that it will be passed unanimously.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 29.

The Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference considered to-day the resolutions drafted to the Sub-Committee of eleven members appointed yesterday. The discussion lasted from 11 a.m. to about 11 p.m. almost without break. Of the ten clauses in the resolution the Committee passed two clauses and adjourned discussion on the third clause relating to cow-slaughter.

The following are the two clauses that were passed by the Committee this evening:

"With a view to give effect to the general principle laid down in the resolutions one and two and to secure full toleration of all faiths beliefs and religious practices this Conference records its opinion (a) that every individual or group shall have full liberty to hold and give expression to beliefs and follow any religious practice with due regard to the feelings of others and without interfering with their rights. In no case may such individual or group revile the founders, holy persons or tenets of another faith, (b) That all places of worship of whatever faith or religion shall be considered sacred and inviolable and on no account shall they be attacked or desecrated whether as the result of provocation or by way of retaliation for sacrilege of the same nature. It shall be the duty of every citizen of whatever faith or religion to prevent such an attack or desecration as far as possible and where such attack or desecration has taken place it shall always be promptly condemned."

APPEALS FOR UNITY.

TOUCHING SPEECHES IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

According to "The Hindustan Times" when the Subjects Committee of the Unity Conference at Delhi met on Saturday at 9 o'clock at the Sangam Theatre, the visitors galleries were packed and most members of the Committee were present. Pandit Motilal opened the proceedings by asking the Most Rev. the Metropolitan of India to speak. Dr. Westcott made a touching speech emphasising the brotherhood of man and the necessity for toleration. All religions taught men to respect other human beings and the necessity for toleration was much greater in India where there were so many different religions and communities. Mrs. Besant who followed him made an eloquent appeal for unity. In her flowing robes and silvery hair she looked a most impressive figure and her speech had a wonderful effect. Pandit Malaviya who was the next to speak was clear and to the point. He laid emphasis on the fact that the only basis of settlement between the different communities were that all places of worship should be considered equally sacred and the honour of women should be held above communal distinctions. Quoting from the Vedas and the Quran he emphasised the underlying unity of religions and the brotherhood between man and man preached by all religions. Maulvi Khifayat Ullah, the President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema also spoke in the same strain. He was questioned about the law of apostacy as to whether it was not a point of Islamic law that a Muslim who was converted should be punished with death. The Maulvi held that the law was applicable only to Islamic countries.

Among other speakers at the Conference was the Editor of "The Statesman" whose speech was much appreciated.

Mr. Hansraj who represented the Arya Samajist point of view, Mr. Nariman and Swami Shradhanand also spoke. The Committee adjourned at 11-30 to meet again at 3. There will be no meeting of the open Conference to-day.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

PHYSICAL WEAKNESS INCREASING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

Since yesterday, Mr. Gandhi's condition of health has been causing some anxiety and this morning Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman have issued the following bulletin:—

"The analyst's report on Monday morning disclosed the presence of substances which gave reason for apprehension. There was therefore great anxiety throughout the day but late in the evening, the substances which had caused the alarm had diminished. He passed a quiet night. His pulse and blood pressure were good on Tuesday morning."

DOCTORS' CARE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who himself looks much tired and worried on account of a number of people beseeching his permission to see Mr. Gandhi, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press, stated that at Mr. Gandhi's own request the daily bulletins had been stopped. He had asked that no bulletin should be published except when an occasion should arise. The Doctors had issued a statement to the Press early on Monday evening, but had countermanded it later because when the analysis was taken by Doctor S. K. Sen at the laboratory, alarming conditions were discovered, but at a second examination late in the evening it was found that these alarming conditions had grown less and his pulse remained firm and good. It cannot, however, be said that the causes for anxiety have been removed and it has to be remembered that each day Mr. Gandhi's physical weakness is inevitably increasing. Yet on the other hand when he requested the doctors to allow him to sit up in bed and spin, Dr. Ansari who tested his pulse before and after the examination found that there was no sign whatever of the spinning increasing his weakness. Mr Andrews who is in close personal attendance on Mr. Gandhi said that he could not help noticing each day that what tired him most of all was the necessity of interviewing so many people. The Doctors, however, had done their best to curtail this as far as possible. In conclusion Mr. Andrews paid a tribute to the untiring services rendered by Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman and also Dr. S. K. Sen, the Chemical and Bacteriological Analyst. On Monday night owing to the anxiety felt in regard to Mr. Gandhi's health both Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman slept in the house where Mr. Gandhi is now residing.

WIDESPREAD ANXIETY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

A sudden change in Mahatma Gandhi's health has caused widespread anxiety in Calcutta. It is felt the time has come when Mahatma should according to his assurance break the fast and save the country from suspense.

MALAD CITIZENS' ASSURANCE.

A meeting of the citizens of Malad was held on the 28th September when a resolution wishing long and happy life to Mahatma Gandhi, requesting him to break his fast in the interest of the country, and assuring him of the unity between all the communities in Malad which contains about 10,000 inhabitants of various castes and creeds was unanimously passed.

BOMBAY DEPRESSED CLASSES' PRAYER.

At a meeting of the Depressed Classes of Bombay held at Parel D. C. Mission Hall on Sunday last, under the presidency of Dr. N. D. Savarkar, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"In recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi for the uplift of the Depressed Classes, this meeting offers its heartfelt prayers to the Almighty to give him energy to sustain the agonies of the long fast imposed upon himself and earnestly requests him to save the nation from its calamity by giving up the fast and thus to endeavour to root out the evil of untouchability from the fair name of Hinduism."

HYDERABAD'S (SIND) ASSURANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Sept. 30.

An urgent special meeting of the Sindh Provincial Hindu-Muslim Board held on Sunday resolved that this Board was grieved at the deplorable situation created in India on account of internecine quarrels which have driven Mahatma Gandhi to undertake a long continued fast of 21 days and that the Board will make all possible efforts hereafter to strengthen and cement Hindu-Muslim unity in Sindh and assures Mahatma Gandhi and the Delhi Unity Conference of its faithfully abiding by and carrying into effect all decisions of the latter. The editors present and the leading papers, "Alwahid", "Hindu", voluntarily agreed to abstain from publishing writings or comments likely to create religious or sectional animosities.

"A GREAT MORAL AND SPIRITUAL FORCE."

BABU B. C. PAL'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Interesting personal reminiscences on Mahatma Gandhi have been narrated in the columns of the "Bengalee" by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. Mr. Pal in the course of his narration says:—

"I had my differences with Mr. Gandhi. These differences still exist. We differed indeed long before he started his Non-co-operation movement. His support of the British invaders of the Boer Republics in 1898-1900 hurt me very much. I was in America in the early months of 1900 and I remember how I literally wept when the news of the fall of Kronje reached us. It was my inherent love of freedom that forced my moral and intellectual sympathy with the Boers Republics and when I learnt that a number of my fellow-countrymen suffering from loss of national freedom themselves went out of their way to help the wrong party in this war of aggression it turned my bowels against them. When I met Mr. Gandhi in London in 1908 or 1909 he was fighting for what he called the honour of the Indian settlers in South Africa. We had started a movement of passive resistance in India, but I at once discovered that though he was believed to be a passive resister in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi was more or less opposed to our Boycott campaign in Bengal. I was present at a lecture by Mr. Gandhi on passive resistance at the New Reform Club at Adelphi, London, and in this lecture our differences came out very clearly if not acutely. Mr. Gandhi's passive resistance was really non-resistance. My passive resistance was different. It did not eliminate force altogether, but only used the moral appeal of physical force unapplied but capable of being applied if the occasion should arise. We differed again when the Mahatma started his civil disobedience campaign as a protest against the Rowlatt Bill. I publicly opposed the Mahatma's Satyagraha campaign. I opposed him at the Special Congress in Calcutta. At Nagpur I supported the N. C. O. resolution because I saw that we would be able to interpret it in our own way and thus bring the Congress gradually back to the old lines. When this was found to be impossible and the Mahatma set up by his Bezwada programme an open autocracy or centralised oligarchy in the Congress. Once more I raised my voice against him and have fought those tendencies persistently all these years. But there was nothing personal in this fight. I still hold the old opinions regarding his N. C. O. programme, but the latest developments of his mind and methods have forced me to frankly recognise him not as a safe political leader, but certainly as a great moral and spiritual force in our public life that cannot be ignored and ought not to be weakened."

4 PERSONS CAPTURED AT RUPAR.

A MILITARY BOMB RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RUPAR, Sept. 29.

Mr. Jaswantsingh Windra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has captured a gang of four persons who were reported to be in possession of bombs. One small military hand bomb is said to have been recovered from their house. As a result of the search the officer has arrested one Kamsingh *alias* Kakhasingh who is alleged to have been involved in some dacoity cases in certain districts.

DUSEHRA AT AMRITSAR.

PEACEFUL PROCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 30.

The Duschra holidays have commenced here. The Hindu processions for the first day passed off quietly. Last night the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police took a detachment of military through the streets as a precautionary measure. Special arrangements have also been made.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

The Corporation of Madras has decided to introduce compulsory elementary education next year in four divisions of the city and to this end a census will be taken in the divisions during the Dusserah holidays of boys between the ages of 6 and 11 and of girls between 5 and 10.

BENGAL EX-MINISTER'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Speaking at a dinner given last night by the Mahomedan Literary Society in honour of the two Moslem ex-Ministers of Bengal, Mr. Fazlul Haq said that Diarchy was intended to be a test of ultimate suitability of India for responsible Government and it was to demonstrate this suitability that he and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi had undertaken to work the Reforms in Bengal. He refuted the charges of bribery and corruption that had been directed at the Ministerial party.

Mr. Ghuznavi declared that it would be folly on the part of the Moslems to join the clamour for autonomy before they had had time to obtain a degree of advancement in all walks of life equal to that of their Hindu brethren. Real Hindu-Moslem unity was an essential preliminary to political advance and could be obtained only by mutual respect and toleration.

WAHABIS' MARCH

MECCA INTACT

BRITISH INTERFERENCE LIKELY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The latest advices in the London diplomatic circles indicate that Mecca, although obviously seriously threatened by Wahabis, has not yet fallen. It is authoritatively stated that the British Government might interfere if pilgrims' routes are jeopardised but hitherto no such action is deemed necessary.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE "WANTED."

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The fanatical fury of the Wahabis who are attempting to capture Mecca was illustrated by Najiel-Assil, representative of Hussein who has brought the amended Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty to London for approval. Interviewed by Reuter Naji described operations he recently witnessed near Amman. He said the Wahabis would swoop down without warning and would not take prisoners and would not respect sex but would leave a trail of desolation behind. He mentioned cases of Septagenarian and youth of nineteen who travelled on camels for fifty-four days to participate in the fighting. He declared that the only deterrent was the employment of British armoured cars and aeroplanes and supported by two cars and one aeroplane one leading Sheikh could immediately take Ibn Saud's capital.—Reuter.

HUSSAIN'S OBJECTIONS REMOVED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Naji-ol-Assil, representative of Hussein, who has come here with the amended Anglo-Hedjaz Treaty for approval interviewed by Reuter stated that most of Hussein's objections to the former draft of the Treaty had been removed and the present document met the views of the British Government. Therefore, the signature could be expected soon.—Reuter.

NIPPON YUSHEN KAISHA CO.

AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Tokyo.—In connection with the dispute between the Nippon Yushen Kaisha Co. and their employees, an agreement has been reached between the mediators on both sides, the terms of which are being submitted to the Company this morning.—Reuter.

DEATH OF JOURNALISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Deaths of Julius Price and Hugh Chisholm are announced, Chisholm died following an operation for appendicitis.—Reuter.

(Mr. Julius Price was well-known during the War as special war-artist correspondent of the "Illustrated London News" and the war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." He also served with the Exploration Expedition to open up the Nordenskiold route to the interior of Siberia via the Kara Sea, the Arctic Coast of Siberia, up the Tenesee River. His publications include "From the Arctic Ocean to the Yellow Sea," "My Bohemian Days in London," etc. Mr. Hugh Chisholm, well-known writer and journalist and best known as the editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was born in 1866. He served as assistant Editor of the "St. James' Gazette" and subsequently as the leader writer of the "Steward" and the "Times.")

CABLE ITEMS.

On the occasion of the return of the Special Service squadron His Majesty has promoted Rear-Admiral Field to be the Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and has appointed Flag Captains Imthurn and Pipon and Captain Henry Parker to be Companions of the Order.—Reuter.

Only two aeroplanes and five biplanes survived preliminary tests at Lympne for light two-seater machines. The failures were chiefly due to the necessity of using low-powered engines.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Havas Agency reports that the Minister for Colonies visited the mosque which is being erected in Paris and expressed satisfaction with the progress that has been made. The mosque is expected to be completed in the Spring. Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18519

CAN'T AGREE

JAPANESE DELEGATE'S ATTITUDE.

DEADLOCK AT GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Geneva.—A serious deadlock has apparently been reached in drafting the Protocol. The small committee of jurists on which Britain, France, Italy and Japan are represented is discussing the question of a formula with a view to finding a solution.

It is understood that Adatchi persists in his point of view.

The Dominions oppose the Japanese amendment because they consider that Japan should not be excluded from being declared an aggressor if she attacks another State on a domestic matter which they contend, is what the amendment means. The Dominion Delegations are of opinion that the abuse of domestic laws should be amenable to a settlement without recourse to aggression. It is pointed out that the acceptance of the Japanese amendment would close the door absolutely to the entry of the United States into the League.

It is at present uncertain whether there will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee to-day.

U. S. A. OFFICIALS WATCHING GENEVA.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

A message from Washington says American policy in regard to the exclusion of immigration is regarded as a purely domestic issue and the officials are closely watching Geneva. It is believed that Japan's activity is not aimed solely at the United States.—Reuter.

FRANCE AUTHORISES DELEGATION TO SIGN PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—Government has authorised the French Delegation at Geneva to sign the Disarmament Protocol with reservations in the event of delay in calling the proposed Conference in that connection.—Reuter.

"DAILY NEWS" COMMENT ON JAPANESE AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Commenting on what it terms "Japan's impossible demand", the "Daily News" says the Japanese amendment seriously challenges the existence of the protocol. Admission of the League's right to interfere in the internal affairs of a nation would lead to hopeless confusion and probably break up the League itself. The paper declares that Japan is obviously out to arraign the United States, because of the new American Immigration Laws and says the acceptance of Japan's proposal would definitely and finally estrange America from the League.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND PEACE PACT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Geneva.—The Japanese difficulty as regards the Disarmament Protocol is now being examined by a small committee of delegates of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The matter is engrossing the attention here.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

MEMORANDUM OF CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The memorandum regarding Germany's wishes and conditions for entry into the League has been handed over to M. Herriot in Paris and Mr. MacDonald in London.—Reuter

REDUCED PRICE OF NEWSPRINT.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Montreal.—A reduction of three dollars in the price of newsprint to seventy dollars a ton for next year is announced by several mills.—Reuter.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN TRAVANCORE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

According to "Swarajya", two parties with a definite programme of work have been formed in Trivandrum. They are designated respectively the "Peoples Party" and the "Democratic Party" and will contest the elections for the Travancore Legislative Council to be held in April, 1925. The "Democratic Party" is led by some non-official members of the present Council whose views correspond with those of members of the National Congress. A meeting on Sunday discussed the draft constitution of the Party's programme. Seventeen members have since signed the Party's creed.

DELHI UNIVERSITY,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

The Delhi University has recently acquired a palatial building on the Alipore Road known as the Curzon House for its officers, office and resident students. Until lately this building was being used as an officers' mess during the season. The present shifting is, it is stated, temporary. When the Viceregal Lodge is removed to Raisina the University will take over the present viceregal Lodge in Kingsway.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON RAILWAYS.

ALL TRAFFIC AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 30.

Owing to heavy rain in various parts of Northern India a number of serious breaches on several railway lines are reported from many places. The North Western Railway main line on the Saharanpur Ambala Section is stated to have suffered badly. It is understood that a bridge has been seriously damaged. The Agent of the North Western Railway in a communique states that the main line between Jagadari and Kalanour stations situated on the Saharanpur Ambala portion of the line was breached at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning due to heavy rain and the rise of the Jumna river. The traffic has been stopped and transhipment cannot take place until water subsides. News has also been received that breaches have taken place between Lhaksar and Pathri and Laksar and Landhaura on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. At late hour last night information received by telephone shows that further serious breach occurred in the Lahore side of Ambala. It is presumed that the river Guggar has overflowen its bank, this means that the passengers will be unable to reach Ambala. The telephone line between Lahore and Simla is also out of order for the last 24 hours. Inconvenience to passengers is very much apprehended owing to the sudden interruption to the traffic.

TRAINS DIVERTED.

NUMEROUS BREACHES ON RLY. LINE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

Serious breaches have occurred on the N. W. Railway line between Jagadhri and Kalanaur. The G. I. P. Mail from Bombay to Peshawar via Shaharanpur, Ambala and Lahore was consequently diverted on the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway line to Lahore last night, but owing to breaches between Sambha and Ambala this mail returned to Delhi this morning to be diverted via Bhatinda to Lahore. Breaches are also reported to have occurred on the O. and R. line between Rishikesh and Dehra Dun. The O. and R. Railway trains between Hapur and Moradabad are running during the day, only night running having been prohibited owing to the unsafe condition of the line for night running. The E. I. Railway trains have also been arriving late. The passenger train that generally arrives at 8-30 p.m. was late last night by six hours and the Punjab Mail from Calcutta was 45 minutes late. All telephone and telegraphic communications to Simla have been considerably damaged.

TELEPHONE LINE OUT OF ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept 29.

Breaches on the N. W. Railway line between Jagadri and Kalanur are reported. The G. I. P. Mail from Bombay via Delhi, Shaharanpur and Ambala to Lahore has consequently been diverted on the Delhi Ambala Kalka Railway line to Lahore. It is understood that owing to the O. R. Railway line between Harpur and Morarabad being unsafe for night running the trains are run during the day only. The East Indian railway passenger which arrives at Delhi daily at 8-30 p.m. and leaves for Kalka at 9-30 p.m. is to-day late by six hours and is expected to arrive at about 2-30 a.m. The mail from Calcutta to Kalka which is expected here at 12-30 a.m. daily arrived forty-five minutes late to-day. The B. B. and C. I. Railway mail for Bombay os still being diverted via Agra and it arrived at 11 p.m. instead of at 8-30 p.m. The telephone line between Delhi and Simla is also out of order owing, it is understood to continuous and heavy rain.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGES IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

Reports of extensive floods in Northern India have been received here. Normal running of trains on various lines has been suspended.

A Kashipur correspondent wires that serious damage has been caused by unprecedented rain. Rivers of these parts are in floods. Communication between Kashipur and Jaipur Thakurdwara is stopped and trains between Moradabad and Kashipur and Lalkua (Rohilkhand and Kuman Railway) are not running at regular hours. Villages have sustained great loss. Houses and cotton crops have been completely washed away. Breaches have occurred on the railway lines. Considerable damage has been done to Ramganga bridge, a portion of which has been completely washed away. Moradabad is practically cut off. The work of rescuing people from places surrounded by water continues. Food is being distributed to the people whose houses have fallen down or are under water. Accommodation has also been arranged for such people. The Seva Samiti, Boy Scouts and police are all busy helping distressed people.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED AT MORADABAD.

(Associated Press.)

MORADABAD, Sept. 29.

The river Ramganga is in flood and the water has risen to a unprecedented height. The river is still rising. Hundreds of people have become homeless and more houses are falling down. Great panic prevails as, if there is further rise, no place can be considered safe. It rained hard last night and it is still cloudy.

LATER.

The water of the Ramganga river is now subsiding. An influential and representative Committee has been formed to help the people who have suffered on account of the floods. The District Magistrate has started a relief fund to which he has personally contributed Rs. 100. The work of rescuing men and animals is going on.

MUSSOOREE PARTLY CUT OFF.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

A message from Mussooree indicates that owing to continuous rain for the last three days, Mussooree has been partly cut off from Rajpur. Slight landslips have occurred on the road between Rajpur and Mussooree while the railway line between Hardwar and Rikhikesh is also reported to have breached. The weather is still stormy though the rains have subsided.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION DELAYED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway wires from Bandikui under date 30th September:—

Due to further heavy rain, restoration of through communication in the Agra Branch between Bandikui and Bharatpur has been delayed. It is not possible definitely to state at present when it is likely to be restored, but it is not likely to be restored within the next fortnight or three weeks.

PUDUKKOTTA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

The ceremony of opening the newly constituted Legislative Council in Pudukkotta was performed on Monday by the Regent Sahib of the State. This institution has its origin in the Representative Assembly established in 1902 and in the Legislative Advisory Council established 12 years later, which consisted of four members of the Representative Assembly elected by that body. The two bodies are now united into a Legislative Council with a liberal electoral franchise and containing a large elective element.

PETLAD SATYAGRAHA

The following is the summary of a bulletin issued by the Secretary of the Satyagraha Camp, Petlad:—

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the ryots of the Petlad Taluka was held in a Dharmasala, near the Petlad Station, on the 22nd instant, to consider the future steps to be taken in the No-tax campaign. The President stated that Mr. Shukla, the local Vahivatdar, had made a very auspicious beginning by taking to some undesirable methods with a view to get revenue in cash or promises to pay it. He then called upon Mr. Raojibhai to describe the methods the farmers should follow to meet official action.

Mr. Raojibhai set them out as follows:—

(1) Nobody should obey the Vahivatdar's order to keep at the Court or anywhere else and should submit to confinement, only when accompanied by physical force.

(2) Everybody should try his best not to allow anything to be attached and removed by revenue officers. Nobody should attend at Panchas or sign the Panchnama. Even head-man, etc., should be dissuaded from participating in attachments. Nobody should be baffled even by the seizure of buffaloes.

(3) Orders for attaching standing crops should not be obeyed and village people should assist the aggrieved owners in speedily harvesting the crops and storing them in their house.

(4) All arrested by warrants should cheerfully go to jail.

(5) Persons served with forfeiture orders should not give away the possession of their lands.

(6) No headmen should resign their posts on being ordered to do so.

(7) Old arrears of land revenue should be immediately paid.

Finally all were exhorted to commit no violence either in word or act, even under the greatest provocation.

GOPALDAS' MESSAGE.

Sjt. Gopaldas, ex-Durbar of Dhasa and Chief of the Satyagraha Camp at Borsad, has sent a message to the Petlad people exhorting them to stick to their guns at any cost.

Madras.—In the course of a note issued by the Government of Travancore on flood relief in the State, it is stated that agricultural operations have been resumed in almost all the affected talukas and the second crop seems to be promising. Government are issuing loans for reconstruction work.—A. P.

CHARMANIAR CASE ECHO.

APPLICATION BEFORE HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

An application was made at the High Court to-day on behalf of Dr. Protap Chunder Guha Roy accused in the Charmaniar defamation case, which arose out of a dacoity committed at Charmaniar in the Faridpur district in May last year. When news of the dacoity was received several police officers and constables went to the spot but the villagers mistaking them for the dacoits arrested and assaulted them and kept them confined. They were released the following day on the arrival of more police officers. Complaints were lodged against a large number of villagers and during the investigation the police searched some houses and arrested a large number of villagers. Police excesses during the investigation were alleged and this formed the subject of question in the Bengal Council and two judicial officers were deputed to make enquiries. During the judicial enquiry it was alleged by complainant a police sub-inspector, that the petitioner addressed three meetings and made imputations against him and other police officers. On the complaint of a police sub-inspector the petitioner was tried on a charge of defamation. He was convicted by the sub-divisional officer of Faridpur and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge of Faridpur upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to six months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Suhrawardy and Mr. Justice Mukerjee to-day issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Faridpur to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. The petitioner was released on bail.

MARWARI MERCHANT ROBBED.

NINE PERSONS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 30

The police arrested nine persons including a head Constable on a charge of dacoity. It is alleged that the arrested persons formed a gang and conspired to cheat Punamchand Marwari of Ahmednagar whom they led to believe that they had ample gold to dispose of at a favourable rate and that they would hand it over to him at Nagpur. The Marwari went to Nagpur with currency notes amounting to rupees thirty-seven thousand bundles and bars. When the Marwari made over the currency notes to them they handcuffed him and threatened that they would make him over to the police. On the return journey they removed the handcuffs and decamped in a motor with 37,000 rupees in currency notes, and on his arrival they took him to the jungle at night and showed him several

RAMNAD COUNTERFEITING CASE.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Reilly delivered judgment to-day in two appeals one preferred by the Crown and the other by the accused in what is known as the Ramnad counterfeit currency case.

Five persons had been charged before the Sessions Judge of Ramnad on charges of criminal conspiracy, traffic in counterfeit currency notes, and making dies for them. The Sessions Judge acquitted two if the accused who were responsible for making the dies and convicted two others of trafficking in notes while the remaining accused died during the trial. The two convicted men appealed and the Crown appealed against the acquittals.

Their Lordships dismissed the Crown appeal and allowed the other appeal because they did not agree with the Public Prosecutor that the story of the approver had been strongly corroborated on material points of independent evidence. On the contrary their Lordships considered the corroborative evidence was to be most unreliable. Their Lordships also accepted the contention put forward on behalf of the two convicted men and were of opinion that their conviction should be quashed because they were convicted of an offence with which they had not been charged. Their Lordships however held that it was open for the Crown to institute separate proceedings framing proper charges.

INJUNCTION ORDER AGAINST BISHOP

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 29.

In connection with the suit filed on behalf of the congregation of St. Gabriels Church, Justice Godfrey to-day has issued an *interim* injunction against the Bishop of Rangoon and Archdeacon Cowper Johnson restraining them from interfering with the fabric of the building and the contents of the Church which was recently acquired by the Corporation for building a Church.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

THIRTEENTH INSTALMENT WILL APPEAR TO-MORROW.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Barring the sweet speeches with fine sentiments, the writer has returned deeply grieved and disappointed:—*Grieved* at the growing weakness of Gandhiji, and at the remissness of our leaders and workers, which drove Gandhiji to the extremity of fasting; and *disappointed* at the gross waste of time in speechifying, which as men of action, met under a heavy cloud they should have spent in dealing with actual plague-spots and discussing matters with the respective doctors that were present on the spot. The writer pointed out to certain leaders, that we were practically repeating the proceeding of the Hindu-Muslim Committee of September, 1923 with paper resolutions and no definite action. Please beware. Before leaving Delhi, the writer addressed a letter to the President outlining a programme of work for the Subject Committee, which would be both practical and fruitful, and he awaits the result. Personally, Mahatmaji's fast has so worked on the writer, that since he got the news at Hyderabad, he has been having few hours' fever every day, till it became unbearable and he had to return yesterday.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Sept. 30.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 30.

Mr. Johnstone, District and Session Judge, Delhi, who is now engaged in a public examination of the past Directors of the Development Corporation of India, Limited (in Liquidation), has allotted the period from the 1st to the 4th of October for this purpose.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Official Liquidator, who will conduct the examination with the help of the Counsel, has arrived here from Bombay.

THE LATE MR. SHIVAM.

We regret to announce the death at midnight on Monday at Parel, of Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, ex-Secretary of the "G" Ward Congress Committee and a well-known and zealous worker in the public cause in this city. He was suffering from pneumonia during the few days. He was aged only about 31. He came of a Brahmin family of Coimbatore. Since he came to Bombay about a decade ago, he put himself heart and soul into the Congress movement and during the last three or four years took a prominent part in all activities, such as the hawking of khaddar, picketing of liquor shops, volunteering and so on, of the local Congress Committees. He was a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Secretary of the "G" (Dadar) Ward Congress Committee. He was a tireless worker and a courageous soul and the sincerity of his patriotism was patent to everyone who came in contact with him. He led a contingent of volunteers from Bombay to Nagpur to take part in the Flag Satyagraha movement at the latter place and suffered three months' imprisonment. His premature death is a distinct loss to Congress circles in Bombay.

A SINCERE WORKER.

"C. K. N. S." writes:—Congress circles in Bombay have sustained a heavy loss by the sad demise of Mr. C. V. P. Saivam at his sister's residence at Parel at 11-50 o'clock on Monday night at the early age of about 31 years.

Born of a respectable Brahmin family of Coimbatore, Mr. Shivam was educated partly at Kumbakonam and partly at Trichinopoly (South India). As a school-boy he was known to be a stern fighter for the rights of students and liberty. His entrance in public life was commenced as early as, perhaps even earlier then, 1914, when he first came to Bombay. As the secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee during the memorable days of 1921-22, Mr. Shivam could be seen anywhere and everywhere busily engaged in either hawking khadi or picketing liquor shops in spite of sun and rain. Any one who had the opportunity to work hand in hand with him, I am sure, would have been struck by his sincere and tenacious adherence to principles, based on deep convictions, with which he would never compromise. Stirred by deep emotion, undying enthusiasm and immense patriotic fervour, Mr. Shivam spared neither friend nor foe; but he was ever ready to help any man in distress even if he was his deadliest opponent. His thirst for Hindu-Moslem unity and Swaraj was unbounded, and no one, who had been watching his movements and contributions, to the "Bombay Chronicle," on "Gita and Quoran," will fail to see that his short life was one of tireless work for unity and freedom of the country. His ready wit and novel suggestions and actions were ever with him to help him in all; and his difficult situations; his performance at the Nagpur Satyagraha to which he led the second batch of volunteers from Bombay, has been much appreciated and praised.

MADRAS COURT AT WEMBLEY.

ALLEGATIONS CONTRADICTED.

The London correspondent of "Nawajal" cables that he is surprised at leading article in "Justice" of September 3rd with regard to the officer of the Madras Court discrediting non-Brahmins and showing discourtesy. He denies truth of statements made and says the Madras Court is acknowledged on all hands to be the best conducted court in the whole of the Indian pavilion and Mr. Sundaracharlu, the best officer to explain the industrial possibilities of the province. He continues that statements about the 'Manchester Guardian' and the 'Daily Mail' are not true can be verified by reference to the papers themselves and adds the exhibition work is arduous enough and unfounded attacks only make zealous officers lose heart.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY,

During the 39th week of the current year the total mortality 748 was 32 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 31.37. The mortality for the 39th week of 1923 was 731 and death rate 31.15 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 825 and death rate 38.41.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 251 as against 3 and 265 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 199 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mufussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 5 attacks and 1 death. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 440 as against 474 for the 39th week of 1923 and 441 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

AN APPRECIATION.

(By T. V. P.)

There is going to be a demonstration at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, this evening, with a view to celebrate the jubilee of Mrs. Besant's pulic life, there took place celebrations all over India about a month back, but Bombay is to have its tributes paid to-day to Mrs. Besant for the great work that she has done in the services of India in particular and humanity in general. Extraordinary has been the life of Mrs. Besant until this moment and it is impossible for an ordinary man to construe and harmonise, the several important landmarks in her life, each one of them great in itself.

Fifty years ago, Europe was still thrilling under the impulse of the French Illumination with its bold assertion of the supremacy of human reason over all other authority, whether of the Pope or Church, or priest or scripture and the supremacy of individual conscience over all outer laws and institutions. Free thought was the dominating intellectual and moral force. Mrs. Besant entirely threw herself in this great Freedom movement. Mr. Bradlaugh had openly proclaimed his honest faith in no-God. He applied himself to the most arduous task of proving that the intellectual denial of a God created by supernatural theology was fully consistent with pure moral life and self-less service of society. The old argument against so called atheism was that it made for the disruption of Society and the upsetting of all moral values. Charles Bradlaugh consecrated his life to disprove this proposition.

With the awakening of her inner spirit, Mrs. Besant found herself in intellectual agreement and moral sympathy with this secularist movement and at once threw herself into it. In obedience to the call of reason and conscience, she left her home, her friends, her husband and even her little daughter. During the illness of this little girl, Mrs. Besant fondly believed that as she lived an absolutely religious, pious, godly life, she ought to recover, nay, must not be a prey to illness at all! But as she nursed the girl and watched the sufferings of that little girl, she found all her inherited faith in God God crumbling down grain by grain and in spite of her. But after giving enough trial to her atheism, she again turned to God and became a theosophist. Now, she is the President of the Theosophical Society.

Mrs. Besant has changed and changed and one rather wonders if that is the rule of her life. But, all through these changes it is remarkable in her life and character that her fidelity and deathless devotion to Reason, Conscience and Freedom is unquestionable. She may have erred and who does not err? She may have misjudged others and who does not misjudge. She may have even sometimes been obsessed by her own idea and who can plead not guilty to this mild indictment. One thing is clear and that is that she never sold herself, either for money or popularity. Public applause, she had had enough and to spare. But, she never played to the gallery to buy it. She has developed indifference both to fame and unpopularity.

Mrs. Besant is a deep student of the *Geeta*, Lord Krishna's great teaching. It is no wonder, therefore, that she should try to translate the message of the Geeta in her own life. Disinterested work for the common Good without dispair or depression is the message. Mrs. Besant is interpreting that message in a living manner. Absolute self-surrender is the keynote to selfless work for our fellowmen and has not Mrs. Besant making her utmost to live and teach other people live a life of self-surrender, through good report and through evil report, through sunshine and through storm? In the reply to this question lies the poetry of all people's joining to do her honour after her fifty years of strenuous public life.

MIRZAPORE STREET BOMB CASE.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

In what is known as the Mirzapore Street Bomb Case, Justice Suhrawardy ordered a retrial of accused Basanta Kumar Phenki yesterday. The jury by a majority found him not guilty. Disagreeing with that verdict the Judge directed that the accused be tried again at the next High Court sessions on charges of murder, culpable homicide and an offence under the Explosive Substances Act.

GULBARGA RIOTS ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

GULBARGA, Sept. 29.

The Commission has now almost finished the enquiry into the recent riots. All the witnesses in the Shurna Bassappa Temple Case, which was the scene of the biggest fracas, have been examined and cross-examined. It is understood that no defence will be put up. Mr. Naik, Bar.-at-Law, Counsel for Pir Sheti, the complainant, left the Court under protest against a certain interpretation and the recording of Mr. Crawford's evidence by the Commission.

Pir Sheti later on in the day put in a petition that the case should be adjourned for 15 days to enable him to get another counsel pleading that the case was an important one. The Commission did not grant the application. The Hindu pleaders have boycotted the Court.

Official and Personal.

Lady Wilson attended a Purdah Party of the League of the Daughters of the Empire at St. Helena's High School, Poona, on Monday.

Economic & Financial Review.

PORT TRUST.

BY "KRISTODAS".

great attention is paid and very ma- too to the policy pursued by the ent of India with regard to the e of stores. The policy pursued by our semi-public bodies like the rust Improvement Trust, Municipal tion, etc., needs also the closest at- and watchfulness from the repre- the public. Transactions of are carried on more or less e, therefore, subject to the public criticism but some of bodies like the Port Trust behind the *purdah* with the e screen affords them certain inst public scrutiny of the cies and different measures. It generally known that the Bom- rust has got in England almost art of the Department of Stores ainment of India. This general- works under the more modest nsulting Engineers, one advan- th modest appellation being that ic are thrown off their guard. The critic may easily assume that these g Engineers are required for the of only preparing certain plans and s which it may not be possible for l talents or even the Trust's own s to cope with. This is, however, tly but one of their functions and e important function appears to be quotations for stores required by the d also to make purchases on behalf Trust. We have now got eight In- rustees on the Board of the Bombay rust and it will be a very interesting if some one of these were to ask airman for a return showing the herein the lowest tenders were not d specifying the reasons, if any, for The Port Trust transactions cannot ly be of such a magnitude as can- handled and a statement can easily pared if one is not being prepared on hese lines. An instance has notice recently which throws the operations of the Trust to its purchases. It appears bay Port Trust recently want- steel sheets for renewal of 12 Warehouse, Princess Docks, house Victoria Docks, and hed and Date Bazar Shed at nder. Any one who has got ne acquaintance with Bombay ot be unaware of the fact that heets are an ordinary item of sumption, a stock of which is al- readily available and the quotation of h it would not be difficult to obtain even telephone. Instead of adopting, how- er, this simple method, Consulting Engi- ers in England were asked to submit quo- tions to the Board. A local firm could ily have been approached to furnish the essary quotations. Galvanized sheets of o. 24" are always held in large stocks, e Port Trust it seems wanted "No 20." ocks of this variety may be less but even pposing there were not enough stocks in e market for the requirements of the Port ust a consignment could have been got t here in from about a month-and-a-half's ne to two months. Quotations which are ured by Consulting Engineers were much gher than the quotations secured from the al firms ultimately, in fact higher by al- ost 30 per cent. If this is what the nsulting Engineers are doing, it is high ne that the Trust ceased to have any nsulting engineers. Even with regard to quotations supplied by local firms it is d that no tenders were called by public vertisement but a few firms were asked submit them with the result that some ms were left out. These me- urchasing stores wanted by the require a close investigation and must insist upon changing e methods of purchasing stores Trust. More of this hereafter.

T TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Administration Report of the Bombay Trust for 1923-24 is now published h is modelled on the lines of these ad- stration reports and the Government fets. Receipts under all heads including 46,44,046 from sur-taxes amounted to 2 60,71,812 against estimates of Rs. 3,99,300 and actuals of the previous year 2,59 62,351. These optimistic estimates eceipts were unwarranted by the actual res of the previous year. Figures of me and expenditure for the last five s show that the expenditure has always in proportion to the income. In case uch departments as in the case of Gov- ent departments the executive takes to see that the slightest increase in ue is accompanied by a proportionate ven greater rise in expenditure. The nditure is a constant factor and when raised to a particular level it will own but the income depends ny factors, chief among them a variable and indispensable prosperity of trade and indus- re are bad seasons or as in re- nsettled conditions in Europe of trade goes down and with me of the Port Trust but the cannot go down. Thus in was the revenue proper Rs. 220 lakhs as against an of Rs. 221 lakhs. The revenue o Rs. 214 lakhs in 1923-24 but ure increased to Rs. 261 lakhs of which the Board had to find ans of meeting the expenditure in the shape of increases in different charges and dues. There has been a half-hearted attempt at retrenchment showing a saving of about Rs. 23½ lakhs. What is wanted, however, is not any piecemeal retrenchment but a retrenchment carried out on systematic lines which will stop all sorts of waste and unnecessary expenditure. For this purpose it has been decided to have a retrenchment officer to investigate into the expenditure, to confirm the economies already effected and to explore any possible avenues of further retrenchment. I drew attention sometime back to the appointment of two non-Indian officers to carry out this investigation, officers who have been called from England, the Trust not evidently profiting by the lesson of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that local talents are available to frame and prepare a comprehensive scheme of retrenchment. The total debts of the Port Trust at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,24,53,000 of which Rs. 7,43,87,328 were due to Government and Rs. 14,80,65,626 were on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture loans due to the public. A commercial concern when it decides upon *bona fide* retrenchment will have all its capital assets properly and rigorously valued and will write off any losses if found therein. The capital assets of the Port Trust have also to be similarly rigorously valued by competent authorities to see if the estate is really worth Rs. 2,232 lakhs as given in the books. It is stated in the report that the expenditure on housing during the year was Rs. 9.44 lakhs, the total expenditure to 31st March 1924 being Rs. 67.13 lakhs. One would like to know what is the percentage of this expenditure for quarters for Indians and non-Indians. Appendix-G gives a statement showing the number of Port Trust Employees housed in the Port Trust buildings as on 31st December 1923 but this percentage does not throw any light on the fundamental question as to what is the net proportion of capital expenditure for the housing of European employees of the Trust and Indian employees. Thus it is found that the total number of staff on salaries over Rs. 300 per mensem is 211, and the number housed is 78, the percentage housed being 36.97. This does not show, however, what is the exact sum spent out of Rs. 67 lakhs for these 78 people. This should be made clear. Then again a commercial firm would feel it an obligation to consider the interest charges as revenue charges and in preparing its balance sheet will naturally take account of all such charges. The interest on loans here is, however, charged to capital, the total of such charges being Rs. 59.49 lakhs for Alexandra and Hughes Docks construction and Rs. 22 lakhs for Mazgaon, Sewri and Wadala reclamations. This should be considered misleading and cannot give one a proper idea of the position of the Port Trust. The Hon. Mr. Chatterjee recently stated that attempts were being made to place the Posts and Telegraphs Department on a commercial basis and that it was found that this Department was working at a great loss. This will, indeed, be a revelation to many who were thinking upto this time that this Department was working at a profit. In a similar way all the other semi-commercial and commercial departments of the Government at least should have their budgets prepared on a commercial basis and specially so with regard to the Port Trust which is nothing else but a commercial concern. If its Budget is prepared on this basis, discrepancies in the present methods will at once be seen and it may be found that the administration is being carried on really at a huge loss. Carrying out all these suggestions requires however an Indian majority on the Board and an Indian Chairman as with the present majority of non-Indians and with an English Chairman at the head of the Board there is no hope that effective changes could be made in the methods of administration and keeping accounts in response to public opinion. The Port Trust is just because of all these reasons a close preserve for non-Indians and any attempts to break upon the close preserve and to throw open the doors of the Port Trust to people of all communities have merely proved unavailing and futile. The Hon. Mr. Sethna's resolution to Indianise Port Trust Services was accepted by the Government of India and yet matters have not progressed at all since then. What is more whenever there is any important vacancy frantic efforts are made to get a non-Indian and any attempts at voicing the claims of Indians is resented. A statement must, therefore, be prepared and placed before the Trustees and also published for general information as to what is the present strength of the staff, both European and Indian, drawing particular salaries under the Bombay Port Trust, and then every year it must be shown what changes have been made in the staff to bring about that complete Indianisation of the Services which is so very badly required.

IS SPINNING IMMORAL?

Atleast so thinks Dr. Paranjpye reminding us of the observations of the "Daily Telegraph" made sometime back that Hindu-Muslem unity was immoral. The learned doctor thinks it immoral, for he does not believe that the efficacy of spinning is really honestly believed in by "even half a dozen people" in the whole country. Mathematicians are generally reputed to be very exact and scrupulous about figures, specially as they are fond of decimals. In addition to being a mathematician, Dr. Paranjapye as a member of the Taxation Committee is supposed to be a statistician also and from him one should at least expect that large and flagrant errors with regard to percentages should not come. He will find not half-a-dozen but hundreds and thousands of persons who are really and sincerely convinced as to the efficacy of spinning. Dr. Paranjpye can give at least this much credit that many of us though we may not belong to that particular party of which he himself is such an ornament are at least sincere and honest with regard to the particular beliefs we hold. If a census is taken of such people and people who are spinning believing in the efficacy of spinning, Dr. Paranjpaye will find that his figures were grossly underestimated by several thousand per cent. He asks: "Can we honestly say that spinning in these days is a possible solution of our national ills?". Mahatma Gandhi has proved himself a leading economist of his times, if not of all times, and it is not merely through sentiment or feeling that I consider spinning a solvent of all our ills but even on solid economic grounds. There are 800,000 villages in this country as against 8,000 towns and cities, and the population in these villages constitutes about 85 per cent. of the total population When Dr. Paranjpaye has asked this question it may be presupposed that he must have done so after going through all the figures and statistics and studying the miserable situation of this countrymen. If he has done so, his studies must have shown or should have shown him that the Government of which he was for three years a fundamental component and the Government with which he is still identified as a member of several Committees has done practically nothing with regard to all this huge mass of the population and the 800,000 villages. Co-operation did not form a part of the portfolio of Dr. Paranjpye, but he must have known of that movement from his colleagues and so the reply may be given that the Government has patronised the co-operative movement which is meant for the benefit of the villages. Our revered and venerable economist Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, who, atleast, will be recognised as an economist by Dr. Paranjpye once observed that the co-operative movement was but a drop in the ocean when the agricultural indebtedness of the whole country is taken into consideration. With this state of things prevailing, namely, the absence of any industry worth the name in the countryside and with only one crop in several districts falling to the lot of agriculturists, is there any other means of relieving this colossal poverty of our people and of giving them bread to eat where they have none and clothes to put on where they have scanty than the panacea of spinning which Mahatma has found out or rather revived for them? Dr. Paranjpye says he personally believes in weaving and feels that there is a future before our handloom industry and he also wishes, so very kind of him no doubt, "every success to Swadeshi industries". If he believes in weaving, has he tried to figure out what is the proportion of English yarn being used by our handloom weavers? May I give him only one instance which may serve as an index to this? In Surat there are at present about 2,000 handlooms working and of this more than 85 per cent. are using English yarn. The total imports of twist and yarn from foreign countries amounted to about 15 million lbs. 1919-20 from which they increased to 59 million lbs. worth Rs. 925 lakhs and odd in 1922-23. Of these large imports of English yarn the mill-owners use, as I am told by some leading millowners, hardly two per cent. for borders for dhoties and sometimes for dhoties or finer goods. The rest of it is used by handlooms weavers Unless, therefore, hand-spinning is revived to the extent to which it was once flourishing in this country it will be simply transferring our present dependency upon foreign piecegoods to one upon foreign yarn, and it will not benefit the country to the slightest extent. If the huge mass of the agricultural population is really to be benefitted and it our villages are to be seen in a smiling state again the music of the spinning-wheel must be heard in every little cottage as even in every big palace. It is this proverty of the masses and the consequent hopeless and helpless condition of people as a whole that points out to spinning being the only panacea for the remedying of all these evils and as these economic evils are closely connected with our political evil, spinning will by the removal of the economic evils, remove our political evil at the same time. Thus the oath to spin is not dishonest nor a perjury nor a fraud as Dr. Paranjapye would have it, but it is an economic, political, moral, in short, a national duty enjoined on all the Indian people. Dr. Paranjpye says he does not understand insistence on khaddar and asks what has the ordinary mill cloth from Bombay mills done to be so much shunned. Here, again he is mixing up the issues and indulging in misleading observations. For no one has asked for a boycott of mill cloth. The reason why there is the insistence on Khaddar is that mill cloth by itself is entirely insufficient to meet the sartorial requirements of the people. The rough percentages of mill cloth, English piecegoods and handloom cloth making up the total consumption of piecegoods by the Indian people are 33, 33, and 33. The problem before us is therefore how to dispense with the English piecegoods which constitutes one-third of our total consumption of piecegoods and also with that yarn which constitutes a big factor in the manufacture of handlooms. If Dr. Paranjpye knows all the conditions attendant upon starting of new mills either spinning or weaving he will realise that it is difficult, if not impossible even within the next five years to put up such a number of mills as will produce the required cloth and yarn. The only factor which will, therefore be of immediate use and service in solving our acute and crucial problem is the hand-spinning and weaving and the Khaddar and it is because of all these that people believe and have faith in Khaddar and not because of any taint of dishonest or swindling which may be in them.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4).

There have been moderate purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3900 bags showing a fair record of offtake. The market on the whole has presented a steady aspect with no oscillation in prices in respect of Java, Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugars.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/3 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/6 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 21/5 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November/December Sh. 22 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20/2 per cwt.
Shipment September/October Sh. 21/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/8 per cwt F B H.

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 29.

Tin Block £236.

London, Sept. 29.

English best Selected Copper £65½
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 5/16
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 30.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, September 30.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchloka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59	0	0
" " " to 1		58	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
" " " to 1		67	8	0
" " 1 1/4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 30

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone No	12 1/2	0	15	0
David No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Irikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji No	6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan No.	40—1	1	8	9
" No.	42—2	1	11	0
" No	20	1	2	0
" No	32	1	6	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th Sept. 1924.

Cotton	2074 Bales.
Wheat	3101 Cwts.
Linseed	8961 "
Rapeseed etc	10579 "
Gingellyseed	5284 "
Poppyseed	706 "
Groundnuts	1243 "
Castorseed	16480 "
Rice	4871 "
Myrabollams	39 "
Cottonseed	5494 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1395 "
Jowar	968 "
Masur	394 "
Barley	779 "
Bajri	2092 "
Coal	4865 Tons.

COLOUR MARKET.

September 30.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 84
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 85
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-I P Rs. 80
Congo red Rs. 1-8-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-10-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-4-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0
Sulphur Black Rs. 1
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine Delta Rs. 3
Melacaite Green Rs. 3-6-0
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-4-0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-5-0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-2-0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8
Fast red Rs. 5.

MILL STORES.

September 30.

Quotations are:—
Healds Cotton Rs. 1-10-3
Healds Elastic Rs. 22
Healds Wire Rs. 4
Reeds Rs. 0-3-2
Roller Cloth 18 oz Rs. 8-12-0
Bandings-rim-scroll Oldham Rs. 1-6-6
Bandings tubular Oldham Rs. 2-5-0
Bandings spindle Rs. 1-14-0
Bobbins Slubbing Wilson Rs. 52
Bobbins Rovings Wilson Rs. 32-8-0
Bobbins Ring twist 5" Wilson Rs. 17-8-0
Bobbins conical 5" Jap Var Rs. 7
Rose Lambeth Rs. 2-1-0
Fillets emery Rs. 0-3-0

CHEMICALS.

September 30.

Quotations are:—
Soda Caustic 98 per cent Ame Rs. 22
Soda Hydrosulphide B as F Rs. 0-12-6
Soda Silicate Rs. 10
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent Rs. 13-8-0
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 14
Soda Bichromate Rs. 30
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-10-0
Salt Epsom Rs. 5
Salt Glauber Rs. 4-12-0
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5
Chloride Zinc Rs. 20
Chloride Lime Rs. 18
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 36
Sugar lead White Rs. 37
Farina Rs. 16
Sago flour Rs. 13
Litharge-flake Rs. 38
Sulphate of copper Rs. 23
Chrome Alum Rs. 20.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED,

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 30th September 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 26th September to 29th September, 1924 ..	3905	6560	—2655
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 29th September 1924	23156	26719	—3563
Shipments for the bi-week from 26th September to 29th September, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent ..	1455	18291	—16836
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	11026	11281	—255
Total ..	12481	29572	—17091
Total shipments from 1st Sept.-1924 to 29th Sept. 1924			
United Kingdom	875	13254	—12379
Continent ..	9487	56089	—46602
China	3100	7612	—4512
Japan	62629	23715	+38914
Coast Ports ..	1239*	1259	+20
Total ..	77330	101929	—24599
Afloat in harbour, Europe	2108	4334	—2226
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	2258	700	+1858

*Including Nil bales for U. S. of America.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Bombay, 27th September 1924.

Statement of Stocks of Cotton in Bombay on 31st Aug, 1924, Exclusive of Cotton held by the Mills,

Description.	Bales unsold	Bales sold but not delivered.	Total Number of bales,
Broach	17,463	3,020	20,483
Dhollera descriptions including Cutch, (full, 3/4 and 1/2 pressed bales) ..	22,298	2,099	24,397
Oomra discriptions	73,049	13,308	86,357
Khandesh	16,846	3,168	20,034
Bengals (Including Scinde/Punjab and Rajputana) ..	19,069	4,714	23,783
Punjab/American ..	17,311	3,237	20,548
Dharwar	2,795	1,696	4,491
Comptas, Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	19,405	9,936	29,341
Western/Northern descriptions	12,319	6,559	18,878
Persians	49	70	119
Americans	575	Nil	575
Egyptians	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Africans ..	7,434	603	8,037
Other Sorts ..	24,954	5,363	30,317
Total ..	233,567	53,793	287,360

A HA'PENNY COMPANY.

The prize for the lowest nominal capital—if there is one—must be awarded to Frank Davies, Limited, and auctioneering and estate agency concern just registered with a capital of one halfpenny in two shares of a farthing each. The promoter is evidently something of a humourist, as a clause in the articles of association provides that "unless and until allowed by law no share shall be issued at a discount" It would be difficult to issue those shares at a discount even if it were legal. If the two shares were issued for one farthing constituting a discount of 50 per cent, there would only be one shareholder, and one member cannot constitute even a "private" company.

It has long been known that a private company could be registered with only two shares of a farthing each but, apart from establishing a "record," there is no object in cutting the capital quite so low. The stamp duties payable on registration (£5) are just the same as those for £100 capital. This unique registration serves at least one good purpose, however. It emphasises the fact that the nominal amounts of a share is no criterion of value. Whether the assets of the "Frank Davies" concern are worth the half-penny which constitutes the nominal capital or are worth a million pounds, one farthing share constitutes a title to half those assets and whatever dividends the concern may pay one farthing share will entitle its holder to half of those dividends.—"The Manchester Guardian."

ARREST AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Sept. 29.

As a sequel to the disturbance on Saturday over the collection of the municipal taxes from the shopkeepers of the Sakhari bazzar the police to-day made seventy arrests on the charges of rioting and theft on the complaints of two shopkeepers.

The Sub-Divisional officer has directed an inquiry into the conduct of the police Sub-Inspector, and several constables and municipal employees who were it is alleged assaulted the complainants and destroyed their property.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1.

Othello, Pearson, Hull.
Capo-di-Monti, Cañero, Genoa.
Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.
British Rose, Dobson, Mahomerah.
Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

S S Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3277 tons, Captain G C Pearson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monti, 3844 tons, Captain V Cañero, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Pilsna, 4829 tons, Captain M Cossovich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Rose:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Rose, 3877 tons, Captain E G Dobson, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, September 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4161 London 11/10 M M & Co
3 Andije 4037, Colombo NF, E D Sassoon.
4 Castalia 4083 L'pool 8/10 Grahams.
6 C of Canterbury, 3332, Karachi, 3/10, K N Co.
6 Karoa, 3607, Durban 1/10, M M and Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/10 L Triestino.
10 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.
12 Bradanon 3164, Antwerp, NF, T M & Co.
14 Othello 3291 Hull 1/10 J F and Co.
15 Mirzapore 4135, London, 5/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/10 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basrah, 3/10, M M . Co.
7 Gambhira, 3176, Rangoon, 5/10, M M & Co.
9 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 9/10, O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon, 2/10 Scindia S N Co.
14 Bamora, 1877, Busreh, 8/10, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Golconda, 3203 NF, NF, M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 30.

S S Mirzapore for London:—25 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co; 8 bales cow hides tanned, 4 bales goat skins tanned, J Govind and Co; 40 bales goat skins tanned, 10 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail; 6 bales sheep skins tanned, 1 bale cow hides tanned, M Laduck; 5000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 24 bundles woollen carpets, H A M Shawal; 260 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 15 cases bristles, A W S Wise and Co; 500 cwts kardiseed, 3458 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Hull:—8000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—42 cwts gum Arabic, Amir and Sons; 10 bales kapok cotton, T Dewoodbhoy and Co; 740 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 53 bales goat hair, 19 cases bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts poppy seed, 2000 cwts white peas, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—670 cwts dill seed, J Dayall; 20 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 15 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1 bale cotton waste, M Tricumlal; 660 cwts groundnut oil cake, J Purnanand; 30 cwts wide sheep casings, S M H Kadarbakhsh; 1' bales wool, C Ghanshamdas; 89 bales empty cylinders, Jessop and Co Ltd; 60 bales wool The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 4 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—100 cwts cashew nuts, 201 cwts mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 204 cwts gum karaya, M H Dehdashti; 91 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—800 cwts groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Castalia for Piraeus:—10 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for New York:—260 cwts pistachio nuts, Abrahim Bros; 100 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

S S Bradavon for Leith:—631 cwts linseed oil cakes, C and I Engineering and Co.

S S Bradavon for Antwerp:—420 cwts gum Arabic, N Mulji and Co; 202 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 100 cwts cashew nuts kernels, Amin and Sons.

S S Bradavon for Ghent:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—13 bales wool, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 30.

S S Barpeta from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—38 bundles specie, 19 tins pearls, 253 bales cottons, 94 jottas 14 cases assafoetida, 2803 baskets 437 jottas 108 bundles dates, 16 bundles skins, 48 bundles rose buds, 128 crates pomegranates, 40 bags poppy seed, 309 bags gum, 20 bags attari, 121 bags raisins, 521 bags almonds, 222 bags pista, 34 bags coals, 217 bags figs.

From Mahomerah:—2166 bundles dates, 1865 baskets dates.

From Koweit:—599 bundles dates, 6 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—182 bags gum.

S S Aki Maru from Tokyo, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—25 bales 30 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases confectiontry, 20 cases silk yarn, 77 cases toys.

From Yokohama:—39 cases toys, 150 cases biscuits, 135 coils copper wire, 26 cases silk, 93 cases silk yarn, 10 cases peppermint crystal.

From Nagoya:—420 cases porcelain 375 cases glassware, 134 bales cotton yarn, 150 bales cotton shirting.

From Moji:—35 cases vegetable wax.

From Osaka:—512 bales cotton sheeting, 460 bales 24 cases cotton drill, 30 cases 185 bales cotton shirting, 12 bales dhooti, 498 bales 51 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases cotton, 174 cases glassware, 20 cases enamelled ware, 100 cases match box, 61 cases glass beads, 36 cases rubber balls, 12 cases celluloid goods, 19 cases porcelain ware, 388 cases brass circles, 75 cases brass wire, 40 cases silk yarn, 33 packages crucible.

From Kobe:—101 bales 73 cases cotton yarn, 200 bales cotton sheeting, 80 bales cotton drill, 100 bags dried ginger, 59 cases glassware, 124 cases celluloid ware, 123 cases enamelled ware, 24 cases rubber goods, 135 cases silk goods, 50 cases match boxes, 100 cases non-poisonous matches, 33 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 69 cases cotton hosiery, 23 cases porcelain ware, 84 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases refined camphor, 80 cases silk yarn, 50 cases empty wood boxes.

From Shanghai:—28 bales raw silk, 325 bales cotton sheeting, 140 bales 125 cases 200 H/chests tea, 782 H/chests 147 bales 54 chests 141 cases 251 bundles green tea, 50 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—55 cases cotton socks, 225 bags sugar, 25 bundles firecrackers, 27 packages tea, 250 packages cassia.

From Singapore:—1000 bags sago flour, 293 bags betelnuts, 109 bags damar batu, 35 bags nutmegs, 20 bags gum, 196 pieces 128 bundles planks, 452 bundles rattans.

From Penang:—50 slabs tin, 782 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—27 H/chests tea, 66 bags copra, 17 bundles dry ginger.

S S Br. Sovereign from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—5264.8 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

TUSSORE SUITS TO MEASURE

Rs. 18/- PER SUIT.

Regardless of Cost We intend to Clear Our Large Stock of Tussores and will Make you a perfect Tailored Suit, Cut to your individual measurements at the Absolutely Low Price of

Rs. 18/- PER SUIT.

THIS UNIQUE OFFER

WILL LAST JUST AS LONG AS THE STOCK LASTS AND NO LONGER.

IT PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU AND YOU WILL BE WELL ADVISED

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On Trial

An actual trial of superheated Cocogem will convince you, more than any argument, that Cocogem is far superior to bazaar ghee and crude oils for all cooking.

The superiority of Cocogem is readily recognised by the lighter, more palatable and more digestible food. Whether used for meats, fish, vegetables or sweetmeats the improvement is most pronounced. Remember Cocogem imparts no flavour.

Sold Everywhere in 6 lb. Tins at 11½ As. per lb.

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FOUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS FREE FROM COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cooperative Societies in the Presidency of Bombay has been published. A number of amendments to the Bill have been made by the Committee, who have also provided in the Bill for an appeal against the Registrar's orders. The reasons for the principal amendments are given in the Notes on Clauses appended to the report.—

Clause 3:—(c) The word "registered" has been omitted in order to avoid repetition in the various sections of the Bill.

(h) The classification has been made more comprehensive by the addition of sub-clause (5), which is meant to include societies formed for propaganda, educational and other similar purposes.

In sub-clause (1) the definition of "Resource society' has been widened so as to include societies composed of mill-hands and salary-earners.

Clause 5.—Provision has been made to the effect that the joint liability is to be enforced, if necessary, only on the liquidation of a society.

Clause 13.—The provision for half-yearly meetings has been omitted as being unnecessary in the case of most societies.

Sub-clauses (3) and (4) have been omitted as it was considered undesirable to give facilities enabling co-operative societies to convert themselves into Joint Stock Companies.

Clause 18.—The Committee were of opinion that voting by proxy was objectionable even in the cases of delegates from societies.

Clause 22.—In sub-clause (1), instead of the word "any" the word "every" has been substituted to secure that the account of every society shall be audited at least once every year.

In sub-clauses (3) and (4), all reference to inspection has been omitted as it was thought undesirable to extend the power of summoning witnesses and other persons to inspecting officers.

Clause 26.—The concession is proposed to be extended to such provident funds as may be established under section 41 of the Act.

Clause 31.—A new clause (b) has been added on the lines of section 5 of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act. It was thought necessary to do this in order to safeguard the interests of large urban and central Banks, the business of which might be considerably dislocated if their officers were summoned or their books were called for in all legal proceedings to which they might be parties.

Clause 34.—Sub-clause (1) has been redrafted in order to enable societies with the general or special sanction of the Registrar to make advances to non-members.

Clause 39.—Sub-clause (2). The majority of the Committee were of opinion that the reserve fund should be used only for the purposes of local or communal interests.

Clause 45.—The words "members or past members" have been added, as there may be cases of such persons having been responsible for the working or the financial condition of a society.

Clause 46.—The power to make a reference to a Magistrate for the recovery of a fine has been allowed to the Registrar only.

Original Clause 48.—This has been omitted as a special provision for appeals has been made in the new clause 63.

Original Clause 52.—This has been omitted as the Committee objected to such powers being given to the Registrar.

Clause 52.—An addition has been made to provide for consultation with the members of a liquidated society regarding the disposal of its surplus assets.

Clause 55.—The taking of adequate security has been provided as an alternative to the attachment of property.

Clause 58.—As the Registrar can authorize even non-officials like honorary organizers to hold an enquiry the words "an auditor, liquidator, or arbitrator" have been omitted.

Clause 61.—The maximum fine has been reduced to Rs. 50.

Clause 62.—A new clause (3) has been added, providing that no person shall be prosecuted without the Registrar's previous sanction.

Clause 63.—This is new. It provides for appeals against the orders of the Registrar. It was thought desirable that a provision for such appeals should be made in the Act itself.

Clause 69.—This is new and is meant to apply to societies outside the Presidency which may have or may establish a branch or place of business in this Presidency.

Clause 71.—Sub-clause (5). This new sub-clause has been added as the majority of the Committee were of opinion that Rules should not come into force until approved by the Legislative Council.

ANOTHER PASSPORT SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The case of Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta is fresh in our minds. Here is another case. Doctor Sudhindra Bose, Lecturer in the State University of Iowa writes in his letter:—"I came to America some twenty years ago for my education. I have never taken an active part in Indian politics. Since 1913 I have been engaged in teaching at the State University of Iowa, which is a Government institution. In 1920 my mother was very sick and I was allowed to go as far as London. But the India Office denied me passport because it said I was naturalized in America in 1915! Now the word has reached me from home saying that my aged mother is at death's door and is very anxious to see me. The Government has not offered to bring a single charge of any kind against me. I know I am absolutely innocent, a victim of unjust and unproven suspicion."

If the Government has got any proofs against Doctor Bose, why does it not prosecute him after allowing him to come here? We know Dr. Bose has no connection at all with any Revolutionary Association in America. The only charge that can be brought against him is that he is a great patriot with an intense love for the Motherland. Is this crime in the eyes of the Government?

To punish a man without proving his guilt is unreasonable and cowardly. Here is Doctor Bose challenging the British Government to prove his guilt. Will the Government take up the challenge?—Yours, etc.,

BENARSI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Sabarmati.

LADY SLAPS EDITOR.

THE VICTIM EXPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The dramatic incident about the thrashing of an Indian editor by an Indian lady for the publication of a gross libel is narrated by the editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" himself. The editor says: "I feel the necessity of giving some personal explanation re., the news published in the "Ananda Bazar Patrika." An extra sheet was published with the "Patrika" which was printed in the night before. The news in question was published in that extra sheet. Even after through enquiry I could not trace how the matter was printed in the extra sheet. Though the editor is responsible for all that appears in his paper it is not possible for him to scrutinize all the news that go into the press. However, next day in the evening a gentleman introducing himself as a brother of Mrs. Gupta came to the "Ananda Bazar" office. I was not present in the office then. Mrs. Gupta's brother told Profulla Babu, my colleague that the news in question was false. Profulla Babu expressed deep regret for the news printed inadvertently and promised to publish a contradiction at the request of Mrs. Gupta's brother. The next day (Thursday) a contradiction of the news was published in the "Ananda Bazar." In "Forward" of Thursday a paragraph appeared accusing us before the moral court and suggesting that we should be punished by a rod in the same evening. (I do not know whether taking the suggestion of "Forward") Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta with Babu Kesab Chandra Gupta, a vakil and 15 or 20 other persons appeared in our office and enquired in English, "Who is the editor?" I introduced myself as the editor and requested her to hear me politely, but Mrs. Gupta said she came there to thrash me and not to hear me. I said "You may strike me, but please hear me first", but she began to abuse me in filthy language and came before me surrounded by her companions and suddenly slapped me. I was utterly surprised at this behaviour of a lady and said: "You are a lady what shall I say? But what have you done?" She did not hear me at all and continued to abuse me. Her companion Babu Kesab Chandra Gupta said that the contradictory news was also objectionable. We said it was not so according to our belief. Mrs. Gupta put me in a great difficulty by coming to our office with a large number of followers. In order to prevent any unpleasant happening before a lady I had to restrain my friends and employees of the press with great difficulty. For I could understand one fact behind the audacity of Mrs. Gupta. She went to our office to be insulted and not to insult us. If her intention was fulfilled the object of the Swaraj Party would have been served. An opportunity would have been secured to proclaim that a lady went to the "Ananda Bazar" office to lay her grievances and was insulted. On Friday "Forward" proclaimed that Mrs. Gupta taught a good lesson to the editor.

As I said the other day the whole affair appears to be shrouded in mystery and prearranged. We could not imagine that in the political field an opponent could be insulted in this way by putting a woman in the forefront, but I remember that similar thing happened when some members of the Swaraj Party went to capture the B. P. C. C. office with some ladies. However, I do not yet think I have done any thing morally wrong regarding the complaint of Mrs. Gupta. I cannot understand how a lady can allow herself to be the instrument for insulting a young man of the opponent political party quite unacquainted with her."

BARODA LETTER.

PRAJA MANDAL ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Sept. 28.

We have had a few showers during the last three days. Heavy showers in some parts of Kadi district have damaged the Bajri crop, but they will benefit the winter crops like wheat, gram, etc.

Her Highness the Maharani is returning from Europe and will be at Baroda on the 3rd or 4th and start for Mt. Abu at once.

PRAJA MANDAL.

The Secretary of the State Prajamandal (Congress) Mr. Sane is touring in the Kadi District and has established strong Praja-mandal Committees in Dehgaum, Kalol, Kadi and Vijapur. Dr. Sumant Mehta who was to have accompanied Mr. Sane, was prevented by ill-health from doing so. Mr. Matubhai Kantawalla, the President, went to Kalol where an enthusiastic meeting was held. The audience at Kalol, Kadi and Dehgaum was very large and enthusiastic and they all opposed the Baroda Bill to prevent the fragmentation of holdings of agricultural land and requested the Government to drop it as it would violate the owner's rights to dispose or sell his property in any way he liked and created a new right of pre-emption in favour of a neighbouring holder which might lead to immense harm. At all the meetings resolutions for the removal of local grievances were also passed. It seems, the Prajamandal will be placed on a sound footing in the Kadi District.

SATYANANDA'S ARTICLE.

The article of Satyanand in the Shravan issue of "Yuga-Dharma" on the Baroda Administration came as a bomb-shell to the official camp in Baroda. It created such a sensation that almost every body wanted to read the article. I hear, the State Press Reporter has ordered a few copies of the Shravan number of that magazine.

MAHATMAJI'S FAST.

Mahatmaji's fast has caused consternation among all classes of people in the state. The weekly "Nava Gujarat" issued a supplement on Monday last appealing to the people in this hour of trial, to carry out the programme of Hindu-Muslim unity, khaddar, and untouchability in its entirity in view of the unprecedented penance of the Gandhiji. The birthday celebrations of the Mahatma took place in many towns and villages in the State, and Baroda citizens did not lag behind. Thursday the 25th was observed as the birthday of the Mahatma and prayers were offered for his long life and for strength to be given to successfully to go through the ordeal. The Hindu-Muslim question is being locally composed at Visnagar, and Baroda will soon be free from the poison of communal disunion.

THE BHANGI HARTAL.

For the last four days, the sweepers and night-soil removers (*Bhangis*) have gone on strike. As they struck without giving any notice of their intention all of a sudden, the public have been very much inconvenienced, and the Municipal authorities seem to have lodged criminal complaints against some ring leaders. The hearing of the case is fixed for to-morrow. I shall deal with the causes of the trouble in my next.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in April-May 1924, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, have now been published and in the following subjects the V.J. Technical Institute students have obtained cent per cent successes:—

1. Chemistry as Applied to Cotton Industry, Sec: E.	5
2. Principles of Lead Work, Grade II and Final	10
3. Cotton Dyeing Examination, Grade I and Final	4
4. Engineering as applied to Cotton Industry, Sec: D	4
5. Economics of Cotton Industry	1
6. Engineer's Quantities (1st)	1

There appeared in addition 51 V. J. Technical Institute students for various different subjects and grades of whom 28 passed.

Thus the total number of V. J. Technical students appeared was 76 of whom 53 i. e. 69.7 per cent were successful.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, and all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested, and Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

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INDIA!

CHRONICLE."

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ities. It stated "the plain fact
Mr. Gandhi himself *has now* become
the mainspring of Hindu-Moslem
and the best thing for him to do
aration from politics....." ("Times
" 22nd September 1924). This
, being too absurd for any sane
to be taken seriously, pass-
noticed in silent contempt and
that it richly deserved. If the
had confined its pranks to such
ies, we would have continued to
with the same silent and dignified
, as that is the best way of treating
Indo-Indian "stunts" but when from
absurdities it proceeds to deliberate
ief, it is high time we raised our
protest and denounced it in clear
atic terms, seizing the God-sent
unity furnished by the latest un-
disturbances at Shajanpur and
presumption and arrogance pecu-
that journal abhs, it proceeds to
gratuitous piece of suggestive advice
Mussalman friends—"Mahomedans
keenly alarmed at the approach of
and require guarantees that what-
other experiments are made their
will be safeguard. *If these
ees are not forthcoming, we may
that we shall not have heard the
* we find the journal
naked, exposed in its true
with its mask of hypocrisy torn by
own hands; in a weak moment of blazing
ration it has betrayed its true in-
most feelings, its grave apprehension at
prospect of unity and its keen desire to
them asunder. In plain unequivocal
it call's upon the Mussalmans of
to continue in arms against the other
unities to prevent the advent of
until certain guarantees were forth-
as Swaraj will be detrimental to
interests and these inflammable
nsible sentiments uttered at a time
the best energies and intellects of all
communities in the country are devoted,
pairing to remove the misunderstand-
and causes of misapprehension between
two communities.

bitterest opponent of Indian advance-
could not have made a more un-
mischievous and harmful sugges-
such a crucial moment and it illus-
the length to which irresponsible
Indian journalism can go, even at
al moment in National history, be-
its official organs, they feel secure as
under the unwritten law of
rucy from State prosecutions.
would have been more honest, true
dence of that journal to have sub-
d the words "European vested in-
" instead of the word "Mahomedan"
then it would have correctly repre-
the state of affairs, for every child
country knows that while masquerad-
friend of Islam, its true object is
guard European vested interests
in its prejudiced petty mind are
to suffer by the unity of different
unities and the approach of Swaraj.
for our Mussalman friends, their feel-
and sentiments on the subject are too
known to need any repudiation or
gestion of such a communal insult,
let them declare once for all that they
feel at all in need of such grotesque and
ignominious piece of advice from such un-
authorized and self-appointed "friend" of
and that in spite of such sinister
from interested hostile quarters,
are determined to be united with the
communities as one nation, to work
the destinies of this great and glorious

Yours, etc.
KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Sept.

THE MAN WHO TOOK THE WRONG TURNING

wanted just the same because
are sold in every street where
a chemist's shop. All men, and
like Pinkettes, the dainty little
because they so
efficiently restore daily regu-
from bilious attacks, vertigo, li-
purify the breath,
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kettes, at 14 ans.
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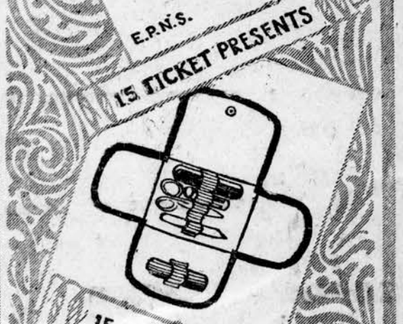

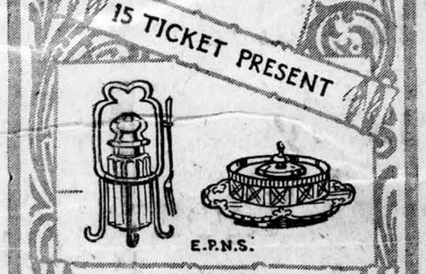

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In addition to obtaining the very highest quality of Coffee and butter available, users of Polson Products are able, by collecting these Tickets to secure some really good articles for household and personal use.

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POLSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
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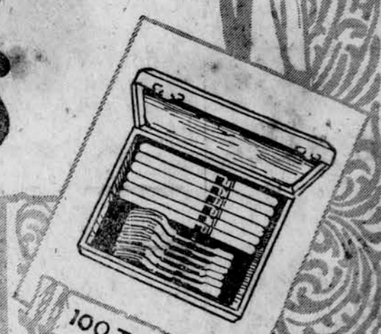
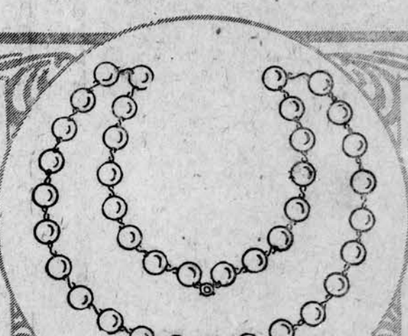
Karachi and Colombo.





CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, October 1.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR JUDGMENT (ON MOTION.)

5395-21—Daptary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai, vs Baburao Ganesh and others, Manilal and K.

5129-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai, Vinayak Balaji and others, Manilal and K.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalubhai, vs Ganesh Krishna Pundle and others, Manilal and K.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1503-22—Amarchand and M, Dullabhai Bhagwanji, vs Gandabhay Dayabhai and others, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manekbai Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors. Jamsedji R and D.

3553-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathuram Ghasiram Singhai, vs Vithaldas Motiram Gupta and another, N C Dalal and Co, G B Pandiya.

SHORT CAUSES.

2829-24—Craigie B and C, Captain St Anderson Fills St Cie, vs. Star Watch and Jewellery Co Ltd.

272-24—Ferreira and V, Frank Shrikil and another, vs Star Watch and Jewellery Co Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

3343-22—Payne and Co, Akbaralli Esufali v. Tyabali Hasambhai Dobadwalla, Smetham B and L.

3351-22—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazoolbhai v Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistri and another, Mulla and M.

3378-22—Captain and V Manilal Gulabchand v Khimji Khetsy, Malvi M R and Co.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Nevigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

9455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vuchha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
LONG CAUSES.

2440-19—Motichand and D, Kasturchand Sakalchand v Sha Nathalal Hukamchand and others, Raghvaya N and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

4642-23—Rele and Co, Ranchordas Pragji and Co v Gomtibai widow, Raghavaya N and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdul Haji Dawood and ors v Bai Gulbai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1263-24—Motichand ond D, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Tulsidas Kanji, Mantri and Co.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Samirmal and Co v Chimaniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

1376-24—Merwanji K and Co, James Stores and Co v Fidaali Mahomedali.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

4756-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Mathuradas Dwarkadas, Bhaishanker K and G.

2688-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholkar and J.

4789-23—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Premchand Tribhowandas, Payne and Co.

366-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand v F Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

813-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassanji, Edgelow G W and Co.

4679-23—Mulla and M, Chimanram Motilal v Gangaram Dwarkadas, Khandwalla and Chh.

1006-24—Little and Co, W Royle and anr (Royle and Binn) v N Buch and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1128-24—Craigie B and Co, W A Graham and Co v Omer Gujus Silloo, Ardeshir H D and Co.

73-23—Madhowji and Co, Shrikisson Ruyia v Tullaskchand Shapurji and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co v The Whittle Spg and Wvg Mfg Co Ltd and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.

2159-24—Payne and Co, Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab v Meghji Champsey, Motichand and D.

2124-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sakur Ganny v P N Sagar and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2234-23—Mulla and M, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Chainrai Uttamchand Ardeshir H D and Co.

2193-24—Thakoredas and Co, Esabhai Abdul Kadir Vassi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Hoosein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Cassum Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Ghat v Gore and Co, Captain and V.

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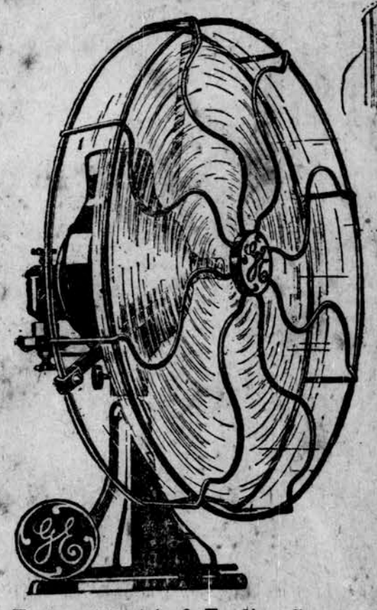

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